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FURTHER HOXHA REMARKS, SARANDA DISTRICT DEPARTURE REPORTED

Warning Against Opportunism, Revisionism

LD291100Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 29, ATA--In continuation of his visits and the very warm talks with the people of the District of Saranda, parents of martyrs, with the workers of Ksamil, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, accompanied by Nexhmije Hoxha, member of the Central Committee of the party, had a meeting with the cadres of that district.

The first secretary of the party committee of the district, Jashar Menzelxhiu informed Comrade Enver Hoxha of the results the working people are achieving in the implementation of the tasks of the 7th Congress of the PLA and the decisions of the recent plenums of the Central Committee of the party. He said that a colossal work has been carried out for the development of the coastline so as to implement the instruction given by the party in 1969. The coastline, from Borsh to Perparim and from Nivice [to] Toksamil has been transformed into a flourished [as received] area. During this period of time, there have been opened 1,017 hectares of land and there have been planted 177,300 citrus trees and 177,000 olive groves. Likewise, the first secretary of the party committee of the district informed Comrade Enver Hoxha of the successes achieved in all the fields of life.

Then the floor was taken by some cadres of economic and agricultural enterprises and militarymen.

Comrade Enver Hoxha asked the cadres who took the floor and all those present to transmit to the working people of the district and their families his revolutionary and most cordial greetings and wishes for ever greater victories on the Marxist-Leninist road for the construction of socialism, towards which the glorious Party of Labour of Albania is loyally and resolutely leading us. He congratulated the working people of that district on the successes they have achieved.

I feel a special pleasure, said he, when I see that the party through its constant and persistent work has constantly influenced and influences in the ideological elevation of its members, something which is clearly expressed in the successes achieved at their work.

Generally, an elevation of the ideo-political level of the communists is noticed everywhere in the party and this is reflected especially in the meetings and decisions of the grass-root organisations. The comrades who discuss at the party meetings link well directives of the party with life, with their practice and work. The connection of directives with the life, with practice, is a very important question, because this means to closely link the theory with practice. We cannot forge ahead properly without the theory, and without the correct analysis of this theory in practice either.

Here, I do not mean to learn the theory in a scholastic way. No, in no way. We should do the utmost to get rid of scholastic forms. Our Marxist-Leninist theory is lively, revolutionary, always creative and in order to remain such, it should never be taken as something sterile, frozen, detached from concrete reality, on the contrary it should always serve this reality under development.

Scholasticism is a characteristic of the Middle Ages, of the universities of that time, that based learning on dogmas of the church, the abstract reasoning, where everything was seen in an idealistic way, as arranged by Heaven and that did not rely at all on the real life. All the philosphers of the Middle Ages have had Scholasticism as their method of work and thinking. Nevertheless, at that time there were outstanding, progressive, people who have fought against this anti-scientific method. Some of the scholars of that period as Giordano Bruno, Galileo Galilei, Erasmus of Rotterdam or the rebel heretics, such as Taborites or as Muenzer, Jan Hus, etc. who rose against the religious obscurantism of that time, were cruelly persecuted by the medieval inquisition and were burned. Even the big Arab philosophers such as Ibn Sina (Avicenna as the Europeans call him), Ibn Rashidi (Averroes) and others have brought about perturbations to the medieval Scholasticism.

Here I mean that it is not the scholastic stand and interpretation of reality, of the social life, that which leads us to changes and progress, but it is the mastering and creative implementation of this scientific theory which is based on the struggle for the transformation of society, on the dialectical and historic materialism and on the development of the class struggle. All this theory, which represents this struggle is always in motion, always in struggle, that through struggle and antagonistic and non-antagonistic contraditions, leads the society to progress.

Therefore, we, the communists and the party workers in particular, should master properly and profoundly our theory, the revolutionary world outlook of the working class and be able to any moment of our life and activity to analyse the various events and developments in such a way so as to see and grasp immediately the theoretical essence of problems, to be able to understand that this or that event must be analysed on the basis of this or that concept or lesson of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as well as on the basis of this or that instruction of the congress or of the Central Committee of our party.

We, said Comrade Enver Hoxha further on, must not be either sectarians or opportunists in our actions and stands. Both are bad, both leftism and rightism, sectarianism and opportunism. In reality, right-wing opportunism constitutes the main danger for the destinies of socialism. The betrayal of the modern revisionists is rightism, is opportunism and we must constantly combat it but we must combat it neither from sectarian position, nor from left wing position. Our party condemns both leftism and opportunism. To be a leftist today, means to prepare the ground for rightism of the morrow, now a left-wing, sectarian action might seem as something revolutionary, but in fact it favours the creation of difficult situations at a definite moment in the future.

Further on Comrade Enver Hoxha underlined the work that has been carried out for the consolidation of the positions of socialism in our country, the great love and respect of our people for the party and its correct line. This is the reality and nothing can change it. This has made our party be stronger and successfully face every obstacle and difficulty, being matured, just and vigilant against every evil.

We now see, continued he, how have been reduced the communist parties in a number of countries in Europe and elsewhere which have been turned into revisionist parties. Now you have a full knowledge about this, therefore, I don't want to speak in length about it, but I want to emphasize that we must work as much as possible, continuously and persistently for our communist education, for the elevation of the theoretical level and have always well pondered thoughts so as to transmit this theory we are mastering every day, to our people at work, at home, in different talks and in most suitable forms and in a convincing way.

In conclusion Comrade Enver Hoxha said that he was confident that everything will run well so far [as] we make efforts to properly and correctly understand the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the line of our party, which is based on it and on the activity of all our communists and people, so far we feel that we must work more and make ever greater efforts to the end of strengthening our party and homeland.

Those present listened with great attention and interest the talk of Comrade Enver Hoxha. They once more warmly greeted Comrade Enver Hoxha and expressed their love and boundless loyalty to our glorious party and assured the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party that they will exert all the forces to carry into effect the historic decision of the 7th congress of the party, the tasks of the recent plenums of the Central Committee and the very important instructions he gave in this meeting.

Hoxha Leaves 28 Mar

AU282102Y [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 28 March reports that Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, left Sarande District on 28 March. Hoxha is reported to have been accompanied by Nexhmije Hoxha and by leaders of the Sarande District party and executive committees Jashar Menzelxhiu and Jordan Pane. He was warmly seen off by the inhabitants of Sarande, states the radio.

MIHALI RECEIVES GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER 29 MAR

LD301108Y Tirana ATA in English 0909 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, March 30, (ATA)--The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Qirjako Mihali, received yesterday afternoon the government trade delegation of the Republic of Greece, headed by the minister of trade, Yeoryids Panayiotopoulos.

Present at the reception were the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE MEETING--In the spirit of the Fourth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the Ministry of Agriculture organized yesterday a meeting at the Lapardha higher-type cooperative in Berat District to review the work carried out last year by the higher-type cooperatives. The meeting was attended by chiefs and specialists from the agricultural sections of people's council executive committees, chairmen of agricultural cooperatives and officials from the planning and financial sections, Ministry of Agriculture representatives and others. The meeting was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mine Curi, first secretary of the Berat District party committee; Dhimiter Bilidv, chairman of the Berat District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. the meeting was opened by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai. Spiro Lengu, deputy minister of agriculture, delivered a report on "the fulfillment of the 1977 tasks and the measures for the comprehensive fulfillment of the 1978 tasks by the higher-type cooperatives. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOFIA TEXTILE PLANT 29 MAR

AU292002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today visited the 8 March textile plant in Sofia. "He was cordially welcomed by the leaders of the plant, workers and specialists. Georgi Tordanov, first secretary of the Sofia City party committee and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat; Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry; Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Industry and Transportation Department at the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council, and others were also present."

Todor Zhivkov reviewed the basic departments of the plant and talked with the workers and specialists. "He displayed special interest in the results achieved in implementing the brigade's organization of labor. A meeting between the plant's collective and Todor Zhivkov was then held." Margarita Petrushkova, secretary of the plant's party committee, welcomed Todor Zhivkov. "With stormy applause and enthusiastic cheers and slogans for the glory of the BCP, Todor Zhivkov was presented with the jubilee medal '50 years of 8 March plant.'"

A conference was then held with the party, economic, trade union and komsomol leadership. Iliya Georgiev, director of the plant, briefed Todor Zhivkov on the plant's production program. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov called the attention of those present to the fact that reconstruction and modernization should be carried out at contemporary level by utilizing the highest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution."

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV BEGINS VISIT TO VIETNAM

For Vietnamese and Bulgarian reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, see Page K 5 of the 30 March and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

LILOV RECEIVES SOVIET WRITERS UNION SECRETARY

AU292040Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lolov today received Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary of the Soviet Writers Union and editor in chief of INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Writers Union. During the exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on expanding and deepening the ties and cooperation between the writer organizations of the two countries. Tina Boyadzhueva, first deputy chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee, and Academician Panteley Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, also attended the talks.

BTA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON CARTER TRIP

AU282055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Encho Mitov, BTA New York correspondent, comment on President Carter's trip to Latin America and Africa]

[Text] People at the White House insist upon calling Carter's trip a rather symbolic gesture, as regards its character; a gesture aimed at showing the growing interest and attention that the United States is manifesting toward the developing countries and toward the countries of Latin America and black Africa in particular.

As a matter of fact, Carter's trip goes far beyond the scope of a merely symbolic gesture, a fact that is also admitted by the official White House spokesmen. In explaining the working aspects of the tour Jody Powell and other speakers declared that a considerable part of the talks Carter will conduct, in particular in Nigeria, the largest African country, will be devoted precisely to the efforts to convince the African leaders of the sincerity and realism of the U.S. approach and the U.S. proposals on the solution of questions such as Rhodesia, Namibia and the apartheid and racism in South Africa. Thus we can generally describe Carter's tour as an attempt to neutralize and to make up for the foreign policy failures of the first year of his administration, and, at the same time, as an attempt to win new positions and influence, particularly on the African Continent and in the area of global oil policy.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU282233Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, received Gesesse Wolde Kidane, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the Socialist Ethiopia, and Segeye Asfaw, minister of land reform and settlement of Ethiopia. They exchanged views on the possibilities of further expanding and intensifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian delegation laid a wreath and paid tribute at the Dimitroff Mausoleum and later visited the Georgi Dimitrov Museum in Sofia.

SOFIA REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

AU291951Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At a session held today, the Council of Ministers discussed a number of economic and sociocultural issues. A national coordinating commission under the chairmanship of Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture was established. The commission will organize and coordinate the activities connected with the preparatory work for the celebrations on the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

The work of the ministries and of the people's councils connected with the requests, complaints, warnings and recommendations of the citizens in 1977 were critically reviewed.

Also (?discussed) were the technical-economic reports on the construction of three major projects; the third stage of the Kozlodui nuclear electric power station; the steel casting plant in Rakovski; and the first stage of the ferry complex in Varna.

The government also discussed some other items and adopted appropriate decisions in this respect.

STATE, PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE MEETS 29 MAR

AU292015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At a session held today, the committee for state and people's control discussed the results of the checkup on the party and government decisions connected with regulating the building of villas. The control organs who have checked on how the building of villas in the Sofia area is regulated have established that the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee and the rayon people's councils have made certain efforts to limit violations of the law in the villa areas and in the lands near Sofia.

Almost 6,000 illegal projects were liquidated in 1973. During the past 5 years, however, the number of the illegally built villas has not been reduced. The people's councils still are not applying the severe sanctions provided for by law for this.

At the session it was emphasized that special attention must be devoted to preventive work to avert such violations and so that the opportunities for violators of the law to present the organs of the people's councils with a fait accompli are eliminated.

UN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES SPECIAL DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU2614321 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 25 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The United Nations, March 25 (BTA correspondent)--At the session of the special committee entrusted with the preparation of the world disarmament conference, Bulgaria's deputy standing representative to the United Nations, Mr Dimitur Kostov, revealed the full support of the Bulgarian Government for the idea to convene such a conference. Mentioning peoples' growing concern over peace safeguarding in the world, Mr Kostov pointed to the timeliness and the pressing urgency of carrying out the constructive proposals put forward by Mr Leonid Brezhnev for all the states to simultaneously cease the manufacture of nuclear weapons, to halt the tests with such weapons and to abandon the manufacture and the introduction of the lethal neutron bomb. The broad favourable response with which these proposals were met throughout the world, he said, will undoubtedly contribute to their prompt transfer into practice and will provide a powerful drive for the efforts at halting the arms race and at undertaking effective measures in the field of disarmament.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

AU2617211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Noble, International Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The new conference of secretaries of communist and workers' parties' central committees from the socialist countries recently held in Budapest was an important event in the life of the socialist community. The conference held in the capital of Hungary was a bright manifestation of the noble international responsibility of fraternal parties to the cause of socialism and communism, to peace and detente in the contemporary world. This conference emphatically confirmed the truthful words pronounced by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his accountability report to the 11th BCP Congress, when he stated as follows: "Each fraternal party, in accordance with the concrete conditions existing within its country, is working out its strategic and tactical line by itself in order to achieve the goals of the revolution on a national scale. At the same time, in the contemporary circumstances, the international responsibility toward the common communist cause is being enhanced."

The participants in the conference held in the capital of Hungary resolutely condemned the slanderous propaganda attacks the imperialist and reactionary circles aimed at socialism, as well as peace; attacks in which these circles are trying to distort the policy of the socialist countries and to interfere in their domestic affairs. Regardless of the various forms and different versions of these campaigns and activities, their core is always inspired by malicious anti-Sovietism. This is no coincidence. For our class enemies today, anti-Sovietism is the basic trend of the struggle against the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, against detente and peaceful coexistence, whose powerful moving force is represented by the native land of the October Revolution. This is why the uncompromising resistance to and unmasking of anti-Sovietism is the sacred duty of the communist and workers' parties, of all progressive and democratic forces.

The world of real socialism has achieved remarkable successes of worldwide historical significance in its comprehensive development. This world is constantly producing new facts proving its superiority over the world of capitalism. This is why there is no more convincing and more powerful means for the most effective ideological and propaganda work for the fraternal parties than a broad, efficient, and competent explanation of the truth about real socialism. The Budapest conference manifested a wide response also by the solidarity--expressed at the conference by the CPSU, the BCP, and the other fraternal parties--for the just struggle of the communists, the progressive, revolutionary, and national liberation forces against the imperialist policy of dictatorship and aggression, for peace, independence and social progress.

With the other fraternal parties participating in the Budapest conference, the BCP and the Bulgarian communists will devote comprehensive efforts toward implementing the goals and tasks outlined and aimed at the further consolidation and intensification of international solidarity and of our parties' unity of action. This firm resolve was confirmed by the fact that the BCP Central Committee Politburo has entrusted the respective party, social and state organs in our country to take the necessary measures to insure the implementation of the conclusions drawn and tasks set by the conference in connection with a further development of cooperation among fraternal parties in the ideological sector.

BTA REPORTS DRAGOYCHEVA ARTICLE ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU2412225Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 24 Mar 78 AU

[Report on article by Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, entitled: "Decisively Against the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 (BTA)--Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, laureate of the international Lenin Prize "For Consolidation of Peace Among the Peoples", dwells in her article in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today on the necessity to wage decisive struggle against the neutron bomb.

She underlines that the world public has sufficient grounds to regard the plans of Pentagon and many of military and political NATO figures for production of neutron weapons as a "cold war" recurrence. "Such plans have no place in a time when mankind lives with the hope and strivings to develop and deepen the process of detente, to make steps for its supplementing with concrete accords at the disarmament negotiations table", adds Mrs Dragoycheva.

Mrs Dragoycheva points out that, born as a result of the class hatred of the most irreconcilable imperialist reaction against real socialism the neutron bomb is a fresh and telling proof of the antihumane and antipopular [word indistinct] of imperialism.

She stresses that the neutron bomb, as well as the other weaponry NATO plans to obtain, will not only obstruct the future steps to military relaxation, but will inevitably push to a new phase in the armaments race, will burden the nations with new enormous material expenditures will cause new nightmarish dangers.

The author of the article notes that U.S. intentions to deploy the neutron bomb in Europe are a real assault against the Helsinki spirit, a dangerous threat to world peace.

"The development of the neutron bomb has been dictated by the insane ambitions of the most reactionary imperialist circles to achieve (?military) superiority over the USSR and the socialist community, by the efforts to bring to a halt the Helsinki spirit, a dangerous threat to world peace.

The development of the neutron bomb has been dictated by the insane ambitions of the most reactionary imperialist circles to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community, by the efforts to bring to a halt the progress of the world revolutionary process. This ambition and these efforts are smoke-curtained with groundless allegations of 'Soviet menace' in central Europe and the world," the article reads further. [paragraph as received]

Further on Mrs Dragoycheva dwells on the principled stance of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and on the proposals they made for signing a convention on the prohibition of production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of nuclear and neutron arms.

"One can state with satisfaction that the struggle against the neutron bomb unfolded on an enormous scale not only in Europe but in the whole world, rallying in a united front people of different social standing, party affiliation, ideological orientation or religious beliefs", stresses Mrs Dragoycheva.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME comments editorially on the same theme: "The U.S. plans to start the production of the neutron bomb are provocation of the U.S. military circles against the whole world.

The other Bulgarian dailies also comment on the subject.

BRIEFS

KUBADINSKI ACTIVITIES REPORTED--"Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, on 29 March visited Pernik Okrug to familiarize himself with the expansion of the Lenin metallurgic plant." Pencho Kubadinski visited the construction site and was briefed on construction progress. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG APPOINTED--The State Council has issued a decree appointing Konstantin Kuzmov as Bulgaria's ambassador to the FRG. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

TARABANOV TO IPU MEETING--A delegation of the interparliamentary group of the National Assembly headed by Milko Tarabanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, left yesterday for Portugal. The delegation will participate in the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union, which will be held from 27 March to 1 April in Lisbon. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV EDUCATION COOPERATION--Sofia, March 29 (BTA)--A delegation of the Skopje University, headed by its rector Mr Branko Trpenoski, had talks with a delegation of the University of Sofia, headed by the rector Professor Blagovest Sendov, from March 23 through 27 this year in Skopje. [names as received] A protocol featuring the key cooperation points in 1979 and 1980 was signed. The cooperation plan is to provide for joint research on 3 scientific themes in different spheres. The two universities will exchange readers and experience as well as students for practical studies. The two educational establishments will also sent teachers and students to participate in various scientific sessions, symposia and seminars. Scientific information and experience in curricula and programmes will be exchanged as well. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU]

ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES UNESCO OFFICIAL--Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, received (Makamianan Makagiansar), deputy director general of UNESCO, who is visiting Bulgaria. Lyudmila Zhivkova briefed the guest on the complex Bulgarian program on enhancing the role of arts and culture and on the harmonious development of personality. She also pointed out Bulgaria's intention to put particular emphasis on the celebration of anniversaries of important personalities who influenced human development. The UNESCO official pointed out that Bulgaria, with its successes on the cultural front and with its program on esthetic education, is called upon to play an important role in international cultural activities. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU]

ZHIVKOVA OPENS EXHIBITION--Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, tonight opened an exhibition at the Sofia Shipka 6 Gallery devoted to the famous Soviet artist Nikolay Konstantinovich Roehrich, who also lived and worked in India and other countries and who devoted his life to peace and cooperation among peoples. In her opening speech Lyudmila Zhivkova pointed out these activities of the artist. The exhibition was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Culture and Arts Department, and by USSR Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy, as well as by Svyatoslav Roehrich, Soviet artist and son of Nikolay Roehrich. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU]

STATE RESERVES, SUPPLIES CONFERENCE--Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supplies and state reserves, chaired a national conference of the control organs of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves system in Sofia today. "Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State and People's Control Committee, also participated in the work of the national conference." At the conference it was determined that many economic organs have not yet become aware of the great necessity to save and efficiently use material resources. It was decided that control functions must be even more intensified. Krustyu Trichkov stated, "We are convinced that the control organs of the Ministry and its economic organizations are able to raise their work to an even higher level and thus contribute to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP congress, by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, and thus contribute also to the strategic slogan of the Seventh 5-Year Plan calling for great efficiency and quality, as well as contribute to a worthy meeting of the forthcoming national party conference." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU]

WRITERS UNIONS' AGREEMENTS--A cooperation agreement for the period 1978-79 was signed in Sofia between the Bulgarian Writers' Union and the CSSR Writers' Union. The agreement envisages exchange of information on literary and social events of a domestic and international character. The Bulgarian Writers' Union also signed cooperation agreements with the Hungarian Writers' Union, the Soviet Writers' Union, and with the Union of Writers and Artists of (?Cuba). [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-USSR JOURNALISTS' COOPERATION--"A working protocol between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Union of USSR Journalists for 1978 was signed today in Sofia. The protocol was signed by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, and Pyotr Alekseev, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists. It reveals new possibilities for even greater integration in the area of journalism." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU]

PRAGUE COMMENTARY VIEWS CARTER'S CURRENT TOUR

LD292340Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Commentary by editor Frantisek Tuhy: "A Visit With Well-Worn Baggage"]

[Text] Above all the 7-day tour of four countries of Latin America and Africa on which U.S. President James Carter set out yesterday is, according to official White House statements, aimed at improving mutual trade relations. It is a fact that President Carter began this trip to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia with considerable optimism, with the intention of restoring the somewhat damaged reputation of the United States--in particular as regards trade relations. Quite frankly, he also braced himself for the fact that he would have to answer such burning questions as, for instance, the new Washington additions to the first part of the U.S.-Panama treaty to which the progressive public in Latin America objects, or the U.S. stand on the situation in southern Africa. Therefore, he included in his party this time not only his wife Rosalynn and his 10-year-old daughter Amy, but also Secretary of State Vance and Washington's No. 1 ideologist--Zbigniew Brzezinski. That in itself signifies a lot, and it has not escaped observers that in essence it will be merely a new presentation of the current U.S. policy line. Already Carter's first stop in Caracas demonstrated that the talks will not be that easy. [passage indistinct]

It is an open secret that U.S. trade with Latin America in particular is too one-sided. Evidence of this is the big balance of trade deficits of the Latin American countries. On his arrival in Caracas Carter described the main topic of the talks with Venezuelan representatives as the search for new forms for the better use of natural resources. Thus he confirmed the general assumption that he would seek to persuade Venezuela not to push for further price increases within OPEC regarding this important raw material. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez assured the Venezuelan community prior to Carter's arrival that no new agreement regarding oil would be signed.

Observers take the view that tomorrow's visit to Brazil will also not be successful for the U.S. high-level mission. President Carter is arriving in Brazil at a time when exposures and criticism of the continuing brutal repressions of the Brazilian regime against progressive forces in the country, including new cases of torture of political prisoners, are multiplying in the Latin American press. How will the zealous champion of human rights handle this problem? Or rather, why has he chosen for his visit precisely a country where these rights are systematically violated?

In the Nigerian capital of Lagos President Carter will probably raise the same question as in Caracas. Nigeria is the United States' main trade partner on the African Continent. It is also a member of OPEC and, like Venezuela, it voted against a price freeze on this raw material for the current year. Bilateral U.S.-Nigerian relations are said to be in complete harmony and therefore the prospects are promising.

Finally, at the last stop in Africa's Liberia, President Carter, it is said, will symbolize the traditionally good relations of the United States with the other oldest black republic which was founded in 1882 by freed American slaves.

Without a doubt, the current trip of the U.S. President is a new attempt to salvage the prestige of Washington's monopolistic policy, it goes without saying, using well-worn but proven methods.

PRAGUE MEDIA REPORT GUSTAV HUSAK'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Soviet Envoy

LD282202Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 28, CETEKA--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich.

In a friendly cordial conversation they discussed certain questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

Message to Luxembourg CP

LD282354Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of greetings to Dominique Urbany, honorary chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. At the same time he congratulated him on the award of the Order of Friendship, which was bestowed on him in recognition of his merit in the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the communist parties of both countries.

Appoints New Ambassador

LD281404Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Miroslav Zemla as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Thailand with the permanent seat in Rangoon. At the same time he has recalled Ladislav Jetmar from the same post. He is being assigned other tasks.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Strougal Receives FRG's Kuehn

LD291820Y Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 29, CETEKA--The visiting minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, Heinz Kuehn, was received here today by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. They discussed further development of all forms of economic cooperation, other aspects of bilateral relations and international topics.

They expressed the conviction that the relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG will develop in harmony with the needs of both countries and the interests of their peoples, in all-round and fruitful cooperation.

Heinz Kuehn arrived here for an official visit on March 26.

Lenart, Colotka Activities

LD242323Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] On the territory of Czechoslovakia and Hungary a cooperative exercise of civil defense units of both socialist states has ended. It included a demonstration of the liquidation of the aftermath of a natural disaster.

The exercise was watched by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Viliam Salgovic and other representatives.

Civil defense units of both states, using most up-to-date equipment, demonstrated rescue and liquidation operations in which they showed a high moral, political and professional standard.

The exercise confirmed the importance of a further deepening of mutual interaction of the civil defence units of the socialist states.

Lenart Chairs Slovak Front Session

LD291955Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic expressed full agreement with the content of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the CPSL Central Committee at its session today in Bratislava. The session was chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Hoffmann Tours W. Slovak Region

LD291327Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions now visiting the West Slovak region, spent today in the Senec district. He is accompanied by members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, and Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee. The party visited the West Slovak cement and lime works and the Zahori plant at Rohoznik.

PRAGUE QUESTIONS U.S. ATTITUDE ON SALT, MBFR, DISARMAMENT

LD292244Y Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is retarding the process of detente. This causes concern not only among the peace-abiding world public but also among government circles in Bonn, Paris and other West European capitals. The Carter administration has added a number of highly negative features to international relations. There are endeavors to legalize interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and moreover, the main obstacle obstructing the relaxation of international rension is Washington's attitude to disarmament.

President Carter has been in the White House for just over a year, but within this short time the United States military budget has soared up to record heights approaching the $130 billion mark per year. The Carter administration fully complies with the demands of the United States military-industrial complex as regards the production of new weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons. America's neutron bomb, to which Washington is planning to give the go-ahead, constitutes a serious threat not only to detente but it also increases the risk of nuclear war. These steps taken by the White House are seriously complicating the further process of relaxation of international tension and are supporting the arms race which, in itself, constitutes the most serious obstacle.

At the same time, the White House orientation toward the arms race is jeopardizing all-important East-West talks on disarmament, above all the Vienna talks on troop and armament reductions in central Europe and the conclusions of a second Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation.

There are even symptoms suggesting that Washington has lost interest in concluding such a treaty, which represents the most important factor in present-day endeavors to halt the arms race. Trying to present an explanation for their negative attitude, ruling circles in Washington have come forward with arguments pretending that the fate of the SALT II treaty depends on developments at the Horn of Africa. Their attitude is not logical at all. As regards security, both sides would be interested in SALT II, the United States as well, not to speak of the fact that all peace-abiding people in the world are highly interested in the conclusions of this treaty.

Some United States politicians are more flexible, trying to pad the United States arguments by maintaining that SALT II is not directly dependent on developments in the Horn of Africa, but that these developments have a negative impact on the political atmosphere, thus complicating the conclusion of the treaty. This argument will not hold true either because what spoils the political atmosphere above all is Washington's orientation toward escalating the arms race and this is the most serious obstacle obstructing Soviet-American relations, this is the most serious threat to the security of nations and peace in the world.

KORCAK ADDRESSES CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD3011427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The first spring session of the Czech National Council started 1 hour ago. The deputies are being addressed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier.

He is submitting a report reviewing the activity of the government and its results since the beginning of the electoral term. He stated at the beginning of his address that his government, in accordance with the needs and the real possibilities of society, in its program of December 1976, set itself challenging tasks. Since then only a short time has elapsed but the government is in a position to state that its aims are being fulfilled and is able to submit to the Czech National Council accounts from work honestly carried out.

Comrade Korcak said that the recent 11th session of the party Central Committee carried out a principled political assessment of the past years. We fully endorse its conclusions because they express our own experiences and point out correct solutions. Following the example of the critical and exacting analysis of the party Central Committee the government is examining the results which have been achieved.

In the next part of the report Comrade Korcak dealt with two major questions: the development of the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic and the intensification of concern for man.

In this connection he mentioned that the government considers as the main positive aspect the growth of industrial production and of building activities, as well as positive developments in agriculture. The national income increased in the past 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan by 7.6 percent. The construction of 173,000 apartments and the extensive building activities in Prague are among the good results.

Comrade Korcak also stressed that the government in all its activities proceeds from the unity of the economic and social program. To maintain and, as far as possible, to further raise the high living standards and the social achievements of our people is in the nature of a law for the government. In this connection he mentioned a number of examples of the levels of living standards which have been achieved. It is, for instance, worth noting that the income of the population increased in the past 2 years by almost Kcs 19 billion. Expenditure on socioeconomic assistance to families with children in 1977 reached the sum of almost Kcs 18 billion, the greatest amount yet paid in a single year from society's resources for these purposes.

Our pension security is of a high and growing standard. This made it possible to raise the average pension, in the years 1976-1977, by more than 16 percent. These are but a few facts from the extensive report of Comrade Josef Korcak, Czech premier.

Twenty deputies have requested to take part in the discussion.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SOCIETY CONGRESS

LD292002Y Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 29 CETEKA--Science and technology, together with socialist economic integration are some of the main resources of Czechoslovakia's ever faster socio-economic development.

This was stated by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Secretary Josef Kempny at the 5th congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society here today. He said that the Communist Party paid constant attention to the development of science and technology, as the 15th party congress and all following Central Committee sessions confirmed.

He pointed out that the grandiose tasks of the construction of advanced socialism can be solved only by combining forces and resources. "We are linked with socialist countries by multiple ties, have common aims, common ideology, very close political, socio-economic and cultural systems. Therefore it is quite natural that we are trying to increase the wedght of our international links also in scientific technological development. The tremendous possibilities opened up by this cooperation are best proved by the share of our scientists and technicians in the intercosmos program, which culminated in the recent days with the successful flight of an international crew." This is a practical example of the tremendous opportunities opening up for small countries in science and technology, Josef Kempny noted.

By working jointly on scientific technological development the socialist countries are setting a new example in the history of international cooperation in science and technology on the basis of internationalism and complete equality.

Socialist economic integrations has all prerequisites to constantly manifest its advantages in the class battle with capitalism.

Josef Kempny noted that scientific technological progress is best seen in socialist states above all in the development of technologically progressive branches. New important branches, such as computer technology, nuclear power production, etc. have been built in Czechoslovakia in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The party Presidium member stated that integration in science and technology within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is focused on decisive problems. Most of them are being solved by Czechoslovakia together with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Poland. E.G., Czechoslovak and Soviet research and development organizations are to tackle jointly more than 300 problems and subjects, in some 30 national economy branches. There are also almost 150 programs being settled jointly by Czechoslovakia and other socialist states in the comprehensive cycle science-technology-production-use. At the same time coordination of important license purchases with socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, is gaining in importance, said Josef Kempny.

RUDE PRAVO: U.S. SEEKS ALTERNATIVE TO PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

LD241156Y Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 24, Ceteka--"Imperialist circles in the U.S. evidently seek an international political conception which could serve as an effective alternative to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with antagonistic social systems," RUDE PRAVO writes today.

"This is a search for some sort of their own variety of 'peace' which would not prevent continued armament and local armed interventions, and which would make it possible to halt the world revolutionary process and thus create prerequisites for world hegemony of U.S. imperialism," the paper says.

A significant role in the assertion of U.S. ideas of 'peace' is played by the propaganda of anticommunism, the 'human rights' campaign and, for example, the campaign concerning an alleged 'Soviet threat' which is to veil the contrast between the peace slogans and the militarist policy of the U.S.

"The 'human rights' campaign has, in addition to attempts to discredit practiced socialism by demogogic slogans, another mission: to secure for the U.S. the leading ideological role in the capitalist world.

"Much of that which now in the U.S. seems to be a search for a new version of 'coexistence' instead of real peaceful coexistence of states with antagonistic social systems it conspicuously reminiscent of some features of 'cold war'. This conception threatens the interests of all nations and all countries, including capitalist ones, it threatens also the real interests of the U.S. people," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

RUDE PRAVO DISCUSSES U.S.-ISRAELI 'MISUNDERSTANDING'

LD250942Y Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 25 Mar78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 25, CETEKA--"Partial problems of a rather tactical nature" are the "cause of the present misunderstanding between the U.S. and Israel", RUDE PRAVO writes today in a commentary on this week's talks of Israeli Premier Menahem Begin with U.S. President Carter in Washington.

"The present Democratic administration of the U.S. seems to understand the Middle East problem more globally than the preceding Republicans. The U.S. has its class allies in the Arab world and is convinced that the leading representatives of this group, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, which are willing to participate in the so-called American settlement of the crisis, must be granted political concessions.... If Israel agrees to certain concessions which could satisfy the Arab oil powers then the U.S. will give the Israeli ruling class whatever guarantees it may wish."

"The results of Begin's visit to the U.S. were one of the many proofs of the difficulties in which the Carter policy finds itself in the Middle East. The Americans are tough in asserting their power advantages. However, they avoid the essence of the crisis. Their policy satisfies no one, not even their closest allies, nor the Arab nor Israeli bourgeoisie, and they get caught in the complexity of their own tricks and maneuvers", RUDE PRAVO writes.

BRIEFS

MARKO TO PORTUGAL--A delegation of the Czechoslovak group of the inter-parliamentary union, led by its chairman, Jan Marko, first vice chairman of the Federal Assembly, left for Lisbon today to attend the spring session of the Council of the Inter-parliamentary Union. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PDRY--Prague March 24 CETEKA--An agreement on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed here today at the conclusion of talks between trade delegations of the two countries. The talks began on March 19. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and the Yemeni delegation was headed by Minister of Trade and Supply Mahmud Sa'id Madhi. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD]

LUCAN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE ENVOY--Prague March 23 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received here today Nguyen Tien Thong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Czechoslovakia. They discussed some questions of promoting cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education and culture. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD]

ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS CONGRESS--The congress of the Czech Union of Antifascist Fighters opened in Brno today. It is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czech Central Committee of the National Front, led by the chairman of the Czech National Council, Evzen Erban. At the 2-day session some 300 delegates representing 70,000 members of the union will review the results of their political-educational work, the main duty of the union. The report on the union's activities in the past 5 years and on its future tasks is being presented by Col Ladislav Kilian, acting vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of antifascist fighters. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD]

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION--A Japanese trade delegation headed by Ishire Katayama, councilor of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, arrived in Prague today. During his visit in Czechoslovakia, the delegation will discuss possibilities for the further expansion of the purchase of engineering, chemical, consumer and food products. A group of Japanese experts will also visit foreign trade enterprises and some important factories, such as the Skoda Works in Plzen, the Plzen breweries and the Slovaft Works in Bratislava. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION--On 24 March a delegation of Angola's people's defense forces, headed by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee member and chief commander of the People's defense Paivomingos da Silva, arrived in Czechoslovakia for a friendly visit. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

PUBLIC SECURITY REGIMENT--On Saturday the young trainees of the public security regiment of the Czech Socialist Republic were sworn in, in a festive ceremony at the national monument of Zizkov Hill [in Prague]. Jartmir Obzina, federal minister of the interior and Col Zdenek Rajchart, deputy minister of the interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

FRG STUDENTS' DELEGATION--The delegation of the FRG Socialist University Students Union, which had been visiting Czechoslovakia, departed for home yesterday. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 20 Mar 78 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK AIRPORTS--Today Slovakia has seven airports--in Bratislava, Kosice, Sliac, Poprad, Piestany, Zilina and Lucenec. The Prague-Bratislava route has 13 daily flights; the Bratislava-Kosice route has 9 daily flights. In 1977 the Czechoslovak airlines transported 933,415 passengers in Slovakia this is 38,000 less than in 1976. Most international flights operated from Bratislava are tourist charters; a new regular service has been set up between Bratislava and Warsaw, and between Bratislava and Leningrad. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 20 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 AU]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY--On 22 March Deputy Premier J. Simon received Mongolia's ambassador, Z. Enebish, to discuss the fulfillment of tasks agreed on and the prospects of the further economic and scientific-technical development between Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Mongolia. [Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Mar 78 p 3 AU]

AUTOMATION IN COMMUNICATION--Second generation automatic telephone exchanges PK 201 and PK 202 are being produced by the Tesla factory in Prague-Karlin. Early in 1979 the improved MK 611 telephone system for intercity operation is to be installed in Jablonec and Tisou and in Kaplice in Bohemia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

CARS FOR HUNGARY--In 1978 Czechoslovakia will export 10,000 Skoda passenger cars to Hungary. Skodas constitute 15 percent of all passenger cars registered in Hungary. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

TELEPHONES IN CSSR--At present 2,863,000 telephones operate in Czechoslovakia. Although 120,000 new telephones were installed in 1977, the number of applicants for telephones still exceeds 500,000. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 23 Mar 78 p 4 AU]

SINDERMANN CHAIRS WORKING GROUP IN COTTBUS

LD292310Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In Cottbus today a working group of the GDR Council of State under its vice chairman, Horst Sindermann, discussed the best way of briefing and training local assembly members. The group had studied relevant experiences for several months. Cottbus Bezirk deputies were instructed in proven forms and methods of insuring the broadest participation in decisionmaking.

In Dresden the petitions committee of the People's Chamber reviewed the measures taken by local authorities since its last working visit in 1977 to improve housing managements. At the Bitterfeld chemical combine the youth committee of the People's Chamber studied the share of young workers in solving scientific-technological tasks.

ABRASIMOV GIVES DINNER FOR TIKHONOV, SED LEADERS

DW291915Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1831 GMT 29 Mar 78 DW

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov today gave a dinner for Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag and Paul Verner, as well as candidate member of the Politburo Gerhard Schuerer participated.

ADN CITES NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON KREISKY VISIT

LD300906Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0519 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The visit of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is a high point in our mutual relations. It will undoubtedly lend new important impetus to the further development and strengthening of cooperation between the two states and peoples in accordance with the Helsinki final act as a whole, and thus also promote the continuation of the process of detente." This statement was made by Gerhard Schramm, GDR ambassador to Austria, in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND article on Thursday to mark Kreisky's visit to the GDR which begins today.

The ambassador further stresses that the two governments are in agreement that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente and that the continuation of the political process of detente must be supplemented by effective steps in the military field. That is why the two states regard the cessation of the arms race, a total ban on nuclear weapons and the limitation and reduction of armed forces and armaments, both conventional and nuclear, as being urgently necessary. It is their common basic desire to find a peaceful solution to international sources of conflict through negotiation.

During the talks and negotiations both sides can proceed from the starting point that their relations in the political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural fields and also in other areas, have been continually expanded and strengthened on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the Helsinki final act as a whole.

Economic cooperation is an important factor in the relations between the two states. The structure of the two economies and the decades of mutual experiences in trade provide all the prerequisites for a steady expansion in foreign trade. The representatives of the economy and trade of the two states are increasing their efforts to make even better use of the existing opportunities for a more rapid development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON FRG-GDR TRADE PROBLEMS

LD2911547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0544 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"Who is promoting and who is upsetting trade between the GDR and the FRG?" This q stion is posed by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Wednesday in a commentary entitled "Daggers Drawn With Truth." The text of the article is as follows:

Our republic's foreign trade is growing together with stable and uninterrupted economic growth. The GDR's overall foreign trade increased from M39.6 billion in 1970 to M91.7 billion in 1977--in other words, it more than doubled. The main proportion of this sum naturally results from export and import deals with our friends in the socialist states. However, economic exchange with capitalist industrial countries has also expanded during the past few years. This is normal and is in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence as laid down in the Helsinki final act.

Changes in the international situation have helped to get this development underway. Moreover, close cooperation with the Soviet Union and among all CEMA states also increases the possibilities for trade with the nonsocialist economic area. Only recently, representatives of large Western concerns and banks at the Leipzig Spring Fair highly praised the growing economic powers of our republic. Many of them expanded their already existing trade and economic relations by new long-term agreements to the tune of millions of marks to our mutual advantage. Our republic is a respected economic and trade partner because of its high performance.

As always, however, there were and are people whom the successful progress of our socialist German state does not suit. We know this only too well. Fed by certain forces hostile to detente, the editors of press, radio and television have recently been indulging in representing the development of trade between the GDR and the FRG in a unilateral and incorrect manner. In the meantime, the statistics--which, incidentally, are also published by the Federal Economic Ministry--on the development of trade between the GDR and the FRG in 1977 are now available. According to these statistics, trade between the two states in 1976 totalled 8.408 billion units of account (U.A.) and rose last year to 8.666 billion U.A. This is an increase of 3.1 percent. GDR imports increased in this respect by 2.8 percent. Our exports rose by 3.4 percent and increased from 3.938 to 4.071 billion U.A.

The reader will have noticed that these figures could only be given with the help of words such as "rose," "grew," "increased." Since "what must not be, cannot be," some West German editorial departments have been deducing from these very statistics, however, that trade between the GDR and the FRG is stagnating. To be sure, the increase of the past few years was not reached in 1977. But this is not our fault. Who is it in fact that is saddled with the crisis--we or the FRG? It is not in our country that production in important sectors of industry is stagnating or sinking. It is not our economy that is shaken by the currency crisis, which is very closely connected with the capitalist trade crisis. It is not we who have problems with inflation and unemployment running into millions. It is not we who are caught up in the wildest competition struggle between capitalist power centers. If, in view of the continuing crisis in the FRG and West Berlin, we were still able to increase our exports there by 3.4 percent in 1977, this must primarily be indicative of our economy's performance capacity.

Let us continue to stick to the facts: These show that the FRG increasingly applies restrictive measures against exports from the GDR, even though this is clearly in contradiction with the official statements of politicians and economists, who speak out against any form of protectionism. It was such unilateral measures on the part of the FRG, above all the considerable import restrictions, delayed and restricted granting of licences, which caused the unsatisfactory development and the partial decrease in our exports of textile goods, metallurgical and other products to the Federal Republic.

Last year, in the case of these products alone, GDR export offers to the tune of 200 million U.A. were not accepted.

So, even though they have once again clearly been caught uttering a lie, they immediately launch the next one. Now "inadequate competition" and "GDR supply difficulties" have been made the scapegoat in order to shift their own Federal German guilt on to the other party, namely the GDR.

Let us once again let the facts speak for themselves: Despite the 1977 market situation which was complicated by the capitalist crisis, for example in the fields of the chemical industry; machine construction and electrical engineering, our industry managed to further increase its exports in these fields to the FRG--by 7.5 percent in the case of chemical products and by 13.2 percent in the case of machine construction and electrical engineering products. Even the bourgeois HANDELSBLATT had to concede in this respect that this development was all the more remarkable since GDR exports of machines and electrical engineering products had already increased in 1976 by 32 percent compared with the previous year.

When confronted with the truth, another claim is shown to hold no water, namely that the GDR is allegedly gaining unilateral advantages from trade with the FRG. In reality, the Federal Republic, as a result of the sales difficulties which have arisen from the crisis on the capitalist market, has never been as interested as at present in stable exports to the GDR.

Moreover--and people in the FRG enterprises will certainly know this better than those in certain editorial departments between Hamburg and Munich--the number of unemployed would certainly be even greater if it were not for our country's imports. GDR imports secure jobs for tens of thousands of West German workers and employees. What a unilateral advantage for the GDR! Even the Federal Economics Ministry could not help describing trade with our republic as a "stable economic factor."

The professional twisters of facts have miscalculated in the truest sense of the word in establishing "GDR indebtedness," for those in the FRG who know somewhat more about the matter confirm that the GDR always fulfills its payment obligations punctually, correctly and reliably.

Let it be added that the increase in the overall difference in mutual trade between the two German states is due--in addition to the already mentioned restrictions on imports from the GDR imposed by the FRG--above all to the delivery of large plants on a barter basis which began in 1977 and is arranged on a long-term basis. For such projects as that in Buna, the Ueckermuende fitting foundry [fittinggiesserei] of the Hennigsdorf electro steel plant, the usual international credit conditions were naturally agreed upon. Expert Western publications determined realistically that, in connection with these large-scale projects alone, import deals were concluded for which payment, amounting to 300 to 400 million U.A., would not become due until later years.

Finally, let us take a close look at what is probably the most worn "argument" of the agitators against our republic. It is claimed that the GDR, under the swing agreements from 1970 to 1977, had taken up interest-free Federal bank credits to the tune of DM4.74 billion. This, too, is a crass lie, a deliberate case of misleading with the single aim of discrediting our republic. What is the truth?

First: The swing is not a Federal bank credit but an inseparable part of the system of treaties which regulates relations between the GDR and FRG.

Second: This swing regulation is of mutual advantage. This has also been repeatedly confirmed in the past by official sources in the Federal Republic.

Third: The swing at present amounts to 850 million U.A., and this amount is valid in each case only for the current year. If these 850 million U.A. have been fully used up in a particular year, not one more unit is available in the following year. To add up the swing of the individual years, therefore, is absurd and inadmissible.

Consequently, there has never been a swing to the tune of 4.74 billion U.A.

People in certain circles in the FRG have apparently already forgotten again that even in the Adenauer era, that is, during the time of the cold war, all attempts to use trade with the GDR, and in particular the swing regulation, as a means of political pressure failed. The same fate will be shared by the latest attacks, hostile to detente, against our republic and against socialism. Regardless of the above falsifications and slanders, we are sticking to our intention of further consolidating and extending the process of normalization in the interests of peace and security in central Europe to the advantage of both sides. This also includes the declared will of the GDR, which was documented afresh at the Leipzig Fair, to further develop trade with the FRG to our mutual advantage. Our constructive attitude with regard to the naturally necessary mutuality is beyond doubt.

In his speech to the first secretaries of the SED kreis directorates on 17 February, Erich Honecker once against endorsed our determination "to continue constructively the policy of peaceful coexistence, the policy of detente. No one, however, should underestimate our determination," he added, "always to uphold the legitimate interests of the GDR in accordance with international law and valid treaties."

CULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON DRESDEN EXHIBIT FOR U.S.

AU291522Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed ADN interview with GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann: "Treasures From Dresden Before Their Trip to the United States: 700 Works of Art Exhibited"]

[Summary] [Question] A few days ago our press reported that the exhibition "Dresden's Splendor: 5 Centuries of Art Collections--a GDR Exhibition" will be shown in the United States. What were the considerations guiding our republic in the arrangement of this exhibition?

[Answer] First and foremost it was intended to make a contribution to continuing the detente process in the spirit of Helsinki. I would like to add that the exhibition was agreed upon even though no state culture agreement yet exists between the GDR and the United States. The idea originated with U.S. organizers; three important American museums. As we have learned, several offers from other countries were made for the opening event at Washington's National Gallery of Art and it certainly should be regarded as an expression of respect for the cultural achievements of the GDR that our offer was accepted.

[Question] What is typical of this certainly unique GDR exhibition abroad?

[Answer] The typical thing is that the exhibition with some 700 exhibits provides an overview of the development of Dresden into a cultural world center over five centuries. With this exhibition an attempt is made to describe human development processes to the present in the GDR in the sphere of art. The destruction of Dresden at the end of World War II and the world historic salvation feat of the Soviet Union, which saved these treasures of human culture from destruction, is also included in the exhibition. Thus this exhibition is at the same time vivid and convincing evidence of the cultivation, preservation and continuation of the finest humanistic cultural heritage of mankind under socialism.

[Question] What is your opinion of the conditions in the United States that conform to this character of the exhibition?

[Answer] I understand your question very well and would like to say that the conditions for this exhibition agree in every respect with customary, international requirements. All the details have been contractually agreed upon by the participating parties. Our partners displayed understanding for the fact that we had to exclude in advance certain works of art whose delicate condition does not permit their removal.

[Question] What effects do you expect from this exhibition?

[Answer] Certainly this GDR exhibition in the United States will be seen by many people and we know that a great effort is being made there to popularize it.

All this will undoubtedly help with the means of art to present a truthful image of the GDR and of its solicitude for the cultural heritage of mankind--and to remove the prejudices or anti-communist cliche concepts about our country and its culture.

I believe that the exhibition will interest the American viewer and will also help in the future to stimulate the relations and contacts between our two states in the spirit of the final Helsinki act.

WEST BERLINER ARRESTED FOR ABUSING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

AU2917l0Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 26 March 1978 the (West) Berlin resident Wolf-Dietrich G. was arrested by GDR security organs for abusing the transit agreement. Taking advantage of the increased Easter traffic on the transit routes, a criminal gang had instigated G. to commit crimes against the GDR.

Investigation proceedings have been initiated. The vehicle used in commiting the crime has been seized.

LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN GIVEN AWARD BY SED POLITBURO

LD291756Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Karl Marx Order, the GDR's highest distinction, was bestowed on Dominique Urbany, honorary chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, on his 75th birthday. The award, at the suggestion of the SED Politburo, honors his services to the international communist movement and the development of fraternal relations between the Luxembourg Communist Party and the SED and of the friendship of the peoples of the GDR and of Luxembourg. The award was handed over on Wednesday by GDR Ambassador Heinz Hoffmann in the building of the Luxembourg Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

FILM, TV COUNCIL--Berlin--A GDR Film and Television Council was constituted in Berlin today. Its tasks include coordination of work done by GDR representatives in numerous international nonstate film and television associations. The new organization, which is made up of personages from the DEFA film company, television, the Progress Film Distributors, the film archives and other establishments of the GDR, will be applying for membership in the International Film and Television Council, IFTC. The first president of the Film and Television Council is Prof Albert Wilkening. The presidium further comprises Heinz Adameck, chairman of the State Television Committee; Horst Pehnert, deputy culture minister and head of the Main Film Administration at the GDR Culture Ministry; Andrew Thorndike, president of the Union of Film and Television Workers; and Rudolf Hannemann, the council's secretary general. In a resolution the council members protested against the planned construction of the neutron bomb. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD]

LDPD DELEGATION RETURNS--"The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the Democratic Workers Party of Vietnam are doing all they can to actively contribute to the implementation of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the GDR." This was stated in the press communique released in conclusion of the 2-week visit of an LDPD delegation, led by Party Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach, to Vietnam. The delegation also conducted talks with a delegation of the Democratic Workers Party led by General Secretary Xuan Yem. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

GDR EXCAVATORS IN MOZAMBIQUE--The first few excavator operators trained in the GDR have just started to work in the capital, Maputo. They are operating mobile excavators manufactured by the Weimar VEB Combine which can also be transformed in a short time into cranes or loaders. So far 13 mobile excavators have been delivered to Mozambique. The Weimar VEB Combine and the Neustadt Progress Combine also produce harvesting combines, chaff cutters and swath reapers for Mozambique. Tests of the first few tractors of the ZT 300 and ZT 303 types proceeded to the full satisfaction of the African customers. [East German NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC SEMINAR IN BENIN--Lagos (ADN dispatch)--A 5-week seminar held by GDR scientists on questions of economic management and planning, attended by 300 party, state and economic functionaries of the West African People's Republic of Benin, concluded last weekend at the capital of Cotonou. At the final meeting of the seminar, Lt Col Matthieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] paid tribute to the work performed by a group of lecturers of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management at the SED Central Committee as a concrete expression of the fraternal relations between the SED and the PRPB. The group was led by Prof Dr Horst Trauer. The GDR's rich experience in socialist construction, President Kerekou stressed, is of great importance for the further societal development in the People's Republic of Benin. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SYRIA--A GDR delegation led by Heinz Jagenow, head of the Office for Youth Questions at the Council of Ministers, completed its 1-week visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and returned to Berlin on Friday. The delegation conducted numerous talks in Damascus and in the districts of Aleppo, Rakka and Latakia with officials of the state, the Ba'th Party and the youth organizations, including Ahmad Husayn, member of the Ba'th national leadership and head of the Office of Mass Organizations, and with Faysal Samaak, chairman of the Revolutionary Youth Federation. The delegation was also received by Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS CARTER WINSTON-SALEM SPEECH

AU291728Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Istavn L. Szabo article: "In Defense of Equal Security"]

[Text] A fair amount of concern has been elicited throughout the world by President Carter's remark in Winston-Salem that the present U.S. Government is endeavoring to reappraise U.S. military policy. We could call this a vague formulation if the President had not announced the development of a number of weapons systems of the latest type in the same speech. These decisions unequivocally indicate that the White House is about to make substantial concessions to the business-political interest pool called the military-war industrial complex.

At the same time, Carter has confirmed a few of his previous statements on the United States striving to prevent a nuclear war and to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the interest of detente. Can these two elements of the same speech be reconciled with one other?

An Erratic Military Policy

Undoubtedly, the new Soviet-U.S. draft agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, which is at an advanced stage, does leave some scope for the modernization of certain types of weapons. However, the essence of SALT-II must be the same as that of all similar previous agreements: the equilibrium of military forces must be insured, and neither side should strive for superiority to the detriment of the other side's security. The equilibrium of military forces does now prevail, and, under these circumstances, the threat of force by the U.S. side is not only unrealistic, but is also extremely harmful from the viewpoint of international detente.

Admittedly, President Carter stressed that he intends to maintain the strategic equilibrium between the two great powers and stressed also that agreement has already been reached at the SALT talks on certain fundamental points. At the same time, he has taken public measures--accompanying them with phrases which sound unusually sharp in international life--the implementation of which would bring about an intensification of the arms race. The most important of these is ordering a "rapid design and production" of cruise missiles. It is known that precisely this new weapon is one of the most sensitive aspects of the draft agreement under consideration on the limitation of offensive weapons. At issue is also the equally disputed matter of the MX ICBM's, which can be launched from mobile positions underground. And the matter of ballistic missile-equipped Trident submarines has again become the order of the day.

All this gives rise to the conclusion that, as before, U.S. military policy is erratic. On the one hand, it includes the realistic realization that the country's security can--and we add, should--be consolidated through negotiations, by limiting the arms race. On the other, elements which occasionally manifest themselves in foreign policy, more than once propagandistic elements, elements serving possible tactical interests, are brought into the extremely sensitive and dangerous sphere of military policy. Once they have been brought into it, they cause only harm, make substantive agreement on the most important question more difficult and create delays and sometimes even almost irretrievable delays.

That for Which There Is No Room

In this particular sphere, the mutual limitation of nuclear missile strike forces and the exclusion of the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe are involved, which can be accomplished only under the conditions of mutually equal security. [paragraph continues]

There is no room here for threats, the flaunting of strength, or attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union--as in the case of the present SALT talks--into making unilateral concessions. What is needed is seriousness, patience, keeping the size of the stake constantly in mind and a great sense of responsibility in this sphere.

However, the present attitude of the U.S. leaders shows that they do not treat these important questions with sufficient responsibility and are inclined--as they did following Vladivostok--to again lay aside because of momentary and irrelevant considerations the agreement prepared on the issue of strategic offensive weapons. For instance, the situation that has developed in the Horn of Africa is by no means connected with SALT. As a PRAVDA article entitled "Reply," which has aroused broad international reaction, characterized it: it is not the first time that the U.S. side has attempted to use the agreement on strategic weapons systems to exert pressure in various regional conflicts.

However, these tactics have not succeeded before and it is inconceivable that they could ever succeed. What is involved in the present situation? The United States complains that the Soviet Union has helped the beleagured Ethiopia, which was defending the country's territorial integrity, by weapons deliveries. This was appraised by President Carter in his speech referred to several times here as: The Soviet Union "is inclined to intervene in the domestic affairs of African countries."

Who Is the "Interventionist?"

It is obvious to everyone who has followed events that the role assumed by the Soviet Union in Ethiopia cannot be regarded in this manner. By the right of the attacked, the progressive Ethiopian regime waged a defensive war, a war to defend its homeland against the Somali Army that had penetrated deeply into the country. Somalia had been effectively supported by conservative regimes of the Near and Middle East that have grown rich on the oil crisis (and which are linked, as it happens, by a close relationship with the United States). Ethiopia's existence was at stake when it requested the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Exercising its sovereign right, in keeping with its commitment to the cause of progress, the Soviet Union had granted the help requested for the purpose of self-defense. Is this meant to be "intervention in the African countries' domestic affairs?"

There is no doubt that Soviet technical aid has considerably contributed to the eviction of the aggressor and this has opened the possibility of restoring peace and security in the area. The Ethiopian side has pledged not to cross the Somali border once the attackers have been repulsed and evicted from the country. The Ethiopian side has kept this pledge and proposed to Somalia a peaceful and negotiated path of a reassuring settlement of the disputed problems if Somalia renounces its plans of territorial conquest. Thus, no one threatens the security of Somalia. Yet a representative of the U.S. Government appeared in Mogadiscio to discuss a large sum of aid, credits and the delivery of weapons with the attackers that have come to grief.

The U.S. administration is so indignant over the failure of the attack against Ethiopia and the Soviet Union's role in this that, on the one hand, it promises to increase the strength of Washington's allies throughout the world and, on the other, it instructs Secretary of Defense Brown to rapidly develop the deployable air, ground and naval forces in order to "enable them to defend our interests throughout the world." Simultaneously, it classifies as a critical area not only East Asia, the Persian Gulf area and the Middle East, but the American Continent itself. The implications of parts of the statement are disturbing, to say the least.

In the final analysis it can be concluded that leading U.S. politicians underestimate their own interest in a mutual guarantee of security through negotiations and agreements. They think that if they intensify arms deliveries to certain countries bordering on or not far from the Soviet Union and if they press on with the development of new military armaments (and, instead of the 5-7 billion reduction promised during the presidential elections, they allot a record-high 126 billion to military expenditures, then the Soviet Union will be "obliged to make concessions." They presume to "give" to a Soviet Union "worked over" in this manner only as much as Washington regards as expedient.

A Universal Interest

This is nothing but a distortion of the essence of the negotiations underway on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The basis of these negotiations and the interim agreements that came about over the course of years is the sober realization that maintaining the balance of power is a joint Soviet-U.S. and, at the same time, a universal interest. Neither one nor the other side dispenses favors and presents gifts when--in the final analysis, in the interests of insuring peace--it agrees to mutually advantageous agreements. No one can resort to either political, or military means of blackmail, because, by so doing, they only jeopardize international security. If the U.S. side loses sight of this from time to time, it does not, it cannot derive any real benefit from so doing. The wasting of time--because that is the most essential consequence of the present U.S. attitude--has a negative impact on the negotiations to which Soviet and U.S. interests are equally attached. The sooner this is realized by Washington the better it will be for everybody who wants to live under secure international conditions.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TURKEY--Budapest, March 18 (MTI)--Headed by Mayor Zoltan Szepvolgyi, a delegation of the Budapest Municipal Council left Saturday for Turkey. Invited by Mayor Ali Dincer of Ankara's Municipal Council, the Hungarian delegation is to hold talks about expanding ties between the two bodies. The Budapest Municipal Council delegation will also visit Istanbul and Izmir. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD]

DELEGATION HOME FROM NETHERLANDS--Budapest, March 18, (MTI)--The delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Union (SZOT), which visited the Netherlands from March 14 to 18 under the leadership of Deputy General Secretary Karoly Herczeg, at the invitation of the Dutch Trade Union Movement Federation (FNV), returned to Budapest on Saturday. During its stay in the Netherlands, the SZOT delegation also met with leaders of the federation of Dutch Christian Trade Unions (CNV). [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD]

VARKONYI DEPARTS FOR GDR--At the invitation of Kurt Blecha, head of the press bureau operating alongside the GDR Council of Ministers, Secretary of State Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the Council of Minister's Information Bureau, traveled to the GDR yesterday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Mar 78 p 21 AU]

COSMONAUT CANDIDATES--On the basis of the coordinated program of the Intercosmos member countries, the selected Hungarian cosmonaut candidates departed for Star City near Moscow on Saturday. Their preparation for joint space flight tasks will begin at the Gagarin space flight training center according to prearranged plans. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Mar 78 p 21 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 29 MAR SEJM SPRING SESSION

Gierek, Others Hear Reports

LD292302Y Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 March, PAP--On March 29, the Polish Sejm (Parliament) convened for its first meeting in the spring session, present were Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz. Polish Premier Jaroszelwcz presented the government's report on the implementation of the Sejm's law of November 1974 concerning the further improvement in the nation's diet and development of agriculture, as well as the government's program of putting into effect the resolution adopted by the 11th PUWP CC Plenary Meeting.

After the discussion which followed the premier's report, the Sejm passed a bill on further implementation of the above mentioned law. The bill approves of the government program concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th plenum. Next the Sejm heard a report presented by the minister of administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Maria Milczarek, on the ways of putting into effect motions submitted during the election campaign to people's councils in February last.

During 42,000 meetings attended by [figure indistinct] people in towns and villages which were held in the course of campaign some 88,000 motions and postulates were submitted and recorded. The postulates concerned mainly agriculture and forestry, agricultural services, passenger transport, municipal economy and housing, trade, catering, health service, educational institutions. Local authorities together with the National Unity Front committees ratified about (?80) per cent of all the postulates and motions to be executed immediately or at a later time. So far 10 percent of these proposals have been put into effect.

The first reading of a draft amendment to the law on People's Councils was the [word indistinct] item on the session's agenda. The draft submitted by the Council of State and concerning the question of establishing committees of social control at the People's Councils was presented and substantiated, on behalf of the Council of State by the Council's member Henryk Szafranski (PUWP).

Effective social control is an important element of socialist democracy. It is the intention of the draft to create conditions for shaping a [word indistinct] of social control, to improve its various forms existing at present, among other things through a better coordination. and more effective execution of post-control recommendations. The (?draft) is aimed to lend a greater prestige and scope to [word indistinct] control in the elimination of all kinds of negative phenomena. The Sejm directed (?it be sent) to the Sejm committees for consideration.

The Sejm appointed Jan Mietkowski new minister of culture and arts. Jan Mietkowski was vice-chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television and Polish Journalists.

Jaroszewicz Reports on Agriculture Program

LD292144Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at Sejm session in Warsaw on 29 March--recorded]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the Sejm, in October 1974, the 15th plenum of the party Central Committee adopted the program for the development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. It is one of the most important, strategic decisions of the present decade. The Sejm's resolution of November 1974 conferred on it the rank of a national program.

I wish to tell the citizen deputies about the undertakings which the government has already embarked on, or intends to embark on in the near future, to insure that this program is implemented.

The appraisal of its implementation was the subject of the debates of the recent 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The development of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry determines whether or not the social goals of our strategy for the development of the country and socialist construction are attained. That is why we assign the highest priority to the program of food provision to the nation, making its implementation a common cause for all Poles.

Almost all the constituent parts of the economy--private and social sector farming, the technical services base, the agricultural foodstuffs industry, industries that manufacture the means of production for agriculture, transportation, schools, scientific research centers, the state budget and the financial credits system--have been subjected to the government's efforts in putting the food program into practice.

No mean results have already been brought about by the implementation of the program of the party Central Committee's 15th plenum so far. They will be augmented by greater investments in the current 5-year period. Let us recall that in the 1976-1980 plan, investment outlays in agriculture as a whole are going up to Z 602 billion, and the increase, relative to the previous period's outlays, is more than 42 percent.

The process of equipping agriculture with tractors, technological equipment and machines is taking place at a faster rate than at any other time. There has been an improvement in provisions of seeds, fertilizers, plant preservatives and fodder concentrates for agriculture. We have made progress in this field. However, this progress is uneven, as far as individual types and means of production are concerned.

May it please the chamber, all that we are doing for agriculture in other branches of the economy, including the social field, serves ever better the intensification of agricultural production and the improvement of conditions of labor and life for agricultural workers.

The great effort made by the branches of the economy engaged in providing the means of production for agriculture is assuming a foremost place. We will spend much more on the development of the industry which produces agricultural machines and tractors than we have done throughout the whole postwar period, up to--and including--1975.

We have achieved much--though not as much as we would have wished, or not as much as is necessary--in the development of production in the chemical industry which serves agriculture's needs. We are continuing the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development and modernization of the agricultural foodstuffs industry. As a result of investments handed over for use, the production capacities of this industry increased over the past 3 years by some Z 30 billion; in 1978 alone they should increase by a further Z 32 billion.

May it please the Sejm, in accordance with the principles of our agricultural policy, we support the development of private farms which intensify output, increase acreage, and increase the deliveries of the fruits of the soil to the markets.

We attach great weight to the development of specialization and cooperation in these farms, supporting it by various actions. Preferential economic treatment of groups of individual farmers and specialized farms is already yielding discernible results. The production cooperation between socialized farms and individual farmers is also developing faster.

This applies, in particular, to the services rendered to the farmers by state and cooperative farms.

There has been a further consolidation of socialized agricultural farms. In the years 1975 and 1977 they increased agricultural output and productivity.

Citizen deputies, this short review of actions which were embarked on following the 15th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee bears witness to how much has been done to implement the program which was adopted at that time. However, so much depends in agriculture upon objective factors, on weather conditions. Over the last 4 years the weather conditions were not favorable to agricultural production. This was painfully reflected in its results. In the years 1974 and 1977 the harvest yields of the basic fruits of the earth were lower than the provisions of the modest annual plans: 7 million tons less of grain crops; 10 million tons less of potatoes; almost 9 million tons less of sugar beet and 270,000 tons less of oleaginous plants.

In 1976, compared with 1975, there was a large decrease in the number of pigs, a decrease of 2.5 million. Cattle decreased by 400,000. Despite efforts made to restore the numbers, they are still lower than in 1975. In all, in 1974 and 1977, the production of meat was some 270,000 tons lower than planned.

The purchases of milk, despite a decrease in the numbers of cows, were in accordance with the plan provisions. Purchases of eggs and wool even managed to slightly exceed the plan provisions.

From 1974 to 1977 the final production [produkoja koncowa] of our agriculture fell short by Z 118 billion. If this had not been the case we would have fulfilled the tasks planned for 1974 to 1977. The figure is calculated in the fixed prices of 1976.

However, the scale of the problem cannot be described by zlotys alone. After all, what we are talking about here are the products for which there are no substitutes. That is why the only way out was afforded by additional imports which burden the state's balance of payments and our whole economy with high costs.

The year 1977 turned out to be particularly severe, as far as this aspect is concerned. We had to drastically reduce the exports of basic foodstuffs in order to cope with the tasks of supplying the market with them and in order to aid livestock breeding. We had to get considerable amounts of meat and animal fats from abroad. We had to substantially increase the already high imports of crops and fodders. In all, in 1974 and 1978 [as heard] this import will amount to 33 million tons. In all, over the period of 5 years, the import of crops and fodders costs us almost $4.5 billion.

The balance of agricultural-foodstuffs goods' turnover in the foreign trade has grown worse. It has changed from the surplus of $55 million in 1973 to a deficit amounting to $600 million in 1978.

Thanks to the monumental effort of the state, as a result of a maneuver [as heard]--i.e. as a result of the concentration of forces and means on the needs of agriculture and foodstuffs industry--we have managed, despite its unfavorable results, to increase the deliveries of foodstuffs to the market. This assumes, in these conditions, a particular significance.

Last year these supplies were, when reckoned at retail prices, about 38 percent greater than in 1974, and their range has also widened. This year food supplies will increase by an additional 8 percent. In 1977,despite the difficulties we have encountered, consumption of meat and its products increased.

Compared with 1974, this consumption increased by 3.3 kg per capita per annum. The consumption of fats increased by nearly 2 kg per capita per annum, that of milk by nearly 2 litres, of eggs by .5 kg and vegetables and fruit by 19 kg each.

The consumption of bakery confectionary products, cereal flakes, frozen foods, concentrated and many other foods has increased appreciably. The increased consumption of meat which we have achieved does not, however, evoke a sense of improvement because it has not solved the difficulties in meat buying. This is due, among other things, to the fact that for years prices have been kept at the same level.

Not all of our agriculture's difficulties can be explained away by the influence of climatic conditions or other objective causes because we know that many farms still do not take full advantage of the reserves they possess.

May it please the house: It is one of our agriculture's supreme tasks to improve the effectiveness of land management. Land is our people's common wealth, particularly in view of the fact that the amount of land for the needs of farming is decreasing. On the average we lose every year 30,000 hectares of productive farm land; of this fugure the best soils represent 10 percent.

New regulations have considerably sharpened the criteria applied to the protection of farm and forestry lands: They have imposed the obligation to recultivate land. Let no-one expect leniency in these matters.

We have taken into account the fact that nearly one-third of all farms are managed by elderly farmers. The farmers' pensions act has created convenient conditions for obtaining well-deserved pensions and made it easier to transfer farms to successors. But the process of transferring farms must be watched constantly. At the same time concern must be shown in the treatment of the veterans of farmers' toil.

I would like to tell the house that the government is preparing new measures dealing with credit and material help which will create favorable conditions for land purchases by new farm owners, and in particular by young farmers, measures which will more positively support the development of specialist farms and group farmers, which will facilitate the transfer of land to private and socialized users.

Work is also in progress on the improvement of the system of financial aid for socialized farms. This is directed at making it more closely dependent on the results achieved in farming their land. We will also consolidate the material encouragement which is given to that end to the workforces of farms and production cooperatives.

May it please the house: The task of increasing the national production of grain and fodder had been put at the forefront of the tasks we face in the current period by the 11th plenum of the Central Committee. We must have the increase in order to gain the increase in animal husbandry provided for in the plan, and to gradually cut our imports of grain. It is a great and complicated task, which calls for the mobilization of a whole complex of resources and effort which would serve to increase the part grain plays in the whole structure of sowing, particularly in socialized farming. That increase could be achieved by the introduction of more productive varieties of grain, by the increased cultivation of maize for grain use, by rationalization of the use of fertilizers and by improvement in agrotechnical services.

We also must have larger potato crops. Here we have not observed much progress in this respect in recent years.

This is why we have to concentrate on growing larger crops and on improving the usefulness of this plant, so important in Poland. Last year we did much to restore the number of cattle and pigs. Farm censuses have revealed that the number of animals is gradually approaching the level obtained in 1974 and 1975, although this process varies from locality to locality. But this is not enough. In order to achieve the increase in meat production we envisage for 1976-80, we have to appreciably increase the number of cattle and pigs. We are doing all we can to insure that farming is not short of fodders. We have already done a great deal to improve the economic conditions which prevail in the production of livestock, milk and eggs.

May it please the house: We attach much attention to the progress of private farms, to enabling them to develop production, so that the standard of living of our farmers may be improved. The working hours of our farmers are becoming increasingly valuable. In accordance with the recommendations made by the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee, the government will engage in activities aimed at the gradual creation of an integrated system of general agricultural services in every parish. This system will embrace production services, commerce in means of production and in farm produce, initial processing of farm produce and various other services.

In accordance with the announcement made by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, the government will form a special fund which will support initiatives undertaken by agricultural self-management and individual farmers to take advantage of the production reserves which exist in parishes, such as speeding up the intensification of farm production, improving its merchandising quality and taking advantage of all production reserves. Among other things, it is of importance here that best possible use is made of permanent pasture cultivation, taking advantage of the team initiatives of the farmers and increasing in this way the quanity of cheap fodder, which can then be used to increase the number of cows and the production of beef livestock. The fund will also be used to support the local processing of farm produce and food in those parishes which display good management and advantageous initiatives on the part of farmers in these activities. This will apply above all to the smaller food processing factories, those which process mainly vegetables and fruit, to bakeries and dairies, and also to the local production of building materials.

May it please the house: The development of the food sector is of extremely great importance for further building up the strength of socialist Poland and for the prosperity of its citizens. Our farming has been given a marked priority in development. This priority has to bear the fruit of a greater and more rapid increase in production, of a wider range of socioeconomic progress in our rural areas. On these tasks we are concentrating and will go on concentrating our efforts and resources. The effort we are making on behalf of our agriculture, our food sector, is enormous. It goes far beyond the framework laid down in the 5-year plan. It is only because the party had promptly and resolutely laid down the principles and directions in which effort and resources had been reallocated that we succeeded, although not without difficulty and perhaps more slowly than in more prosperous years, in continuously improving the nutritional standards of our people--who now number nearly 35 million--and in laying lasting foundations for the future development of the food sector. I am convinced that everyone engaged in farming or in work for farming will make an effort to insure that the tasks arising in this sphere from the resolutions adopted by the 11th and 15th plena of the party Central Committee are carried out in the optimum, most effective way, documenting in this way their mature understanding of the vital needs of our people.

Sejm Adopts Agriculture Resolution

LD292215Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] After completing its debate of the first point on the agenda of today's session, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic adopted a resolution on the implementation of the Sejm resolution on the continued improvement in the people's nutritional and agricultural development and of the government program to implement the resolution adopted at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, we read in the resolution, having heard the speech made by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and after discussion, acknowledges and affirms the government report on the implementation of the Sejm resolution adopted on 21 November 1974, a resolution which dealt with continued improvement in the people's nutritional and agricultural development, and on the government program to implement the resolution adopted at the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Sejm positively assesses the efforts made by the government to meet ever more fully the nutritional needs of the community, and also alleviate the difficulties which occur in this field.

In recent years the technical facilities serving agriculture have been developed, the level of agricultural knowledge and skills has increased, the farmers have been included in the free medical service and old age pension insurance, interest in farm work has increased, as has the committment of the rural areas to agricultural production. Positive changes are also occurring in the very structure of our agriculture.

The Sejm stresses the need for a further, consistent implementation by all state organs, institutions and organizations providing services to agriculture, of the 1974 Sejm resolution, on the basis of the agricultural policy guidelines set out by the PZPR and with the participation of the ZSL, a policy which combines growth in farm production with the process of a general modernization of agriculture and the systematic improvement in the living conditions of the rural population.

The Sejm, in giving its approbation to the government program for the implementation of the resolution passed by the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, stresses the particular need for concentrating attention on the full and rational exploitation of the productive potential of land, for increasing the production of fodders, for the increased production of livestock and for improving the knowledge and skills of farmers and employees in all sections of the food sector. There must be a further development of processing and a more rational management of farm raw materials, better exploitation of production resources in the food sector and the essential supplies of means of agricultural production must be secured.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic expresses its conviction that the efforts made by the government and all state organs, the activity of the agricultural self-government organs and the joint efforts by farmers and employees in the food sector, will contribute, with the support of all working people, to further progress in the implementation of the program for further improvement in the nutrition of the people and agricultural development.

New Culture Minister Appointed

LD291854Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] On a motion by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Sejm appointed Jan Mietkowski to the post of the minister of culture and art.

Jan Mietkowski was born in 1923 in Nieswiez, in a family of the intelligentsia. In 1944 he started work in Lublin as a journalist, and since then has been professionally connected with the committee for radio and television, where recently he has been a deputy chairman. Jan Mietkowski is a member of the PZPR. Since December 1974, he has been the president of the Central Board of the Association of Polish Journalists.

GLOS PRACY VIEWS SOVIET-PRC RELATIONS: 'REALISM' NEEDED

AU2914444Y Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 25, 26, 27 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed "L": "The USSR and China--Constructive Soviet Proposals"]

[Text] The peace program, which is being consistently implemented by the Soviet Union, provides not only for spirited activities to eliminate the danger of armed conflicts and to insure security for nations, it also provides for activities to promote neighborly relations and cooperation with partners, regardless of the political and constitutional differences which divide them. This is because correct and normal relations among states are necessary for detente to develop, stability to gain strength and peaceful coexistence to consolidate.

These principles inspire the Soviet Union in its relations with all states, and in the cases in which such relations are absent the USSR sincerely wishes to eliminate the abnormal situation. This also fully applies to Soviet-Chinese relations, which are far from normal because of Peking's anti-Soviet policy.

Peking has made the attacks against the USSR and the slanders on Soviet foreign policy a permanent feature of its political practice and propaganda. Within the country, attempts are made to artificially fan anti-Soviet moods. The external attacks against the Soviet Union go hand in hand with inventions of a supposed Soviet hostility toward the PRC.

On the other hand, the facts have provided clear proof that the Soviet Union has for years submitted and resubmitted proposals aimed at improving relations between the two states. It is worth recalling that just in the past few years the USSR addressed many proposals to the PRC, including the proposal to conclude a pact on the nonuse of force and on nonaggression. The Soviet Union has also proposed a meeting between high-level representatives of the two states to discuss normalizing relations. It has submitted many proposals concerning the resumption of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

A few days ago TASS reported that the Soviet government had taken a constructive step toward the PRC: The Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed to the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives, who were about to hold a session, an appeal to take measures aimed at normalizing mutual relations. The appeal stated that in the past few years Soviet-Chinese relations have acquired a character giving rise to serious concern and that the resulting situation was leading to the production of an atmosphere of mutual mistrust and to increased tension in interstate relations.

However, even this initiative has remained unanswered which indicates that the PRC leadership intends to continue its anti-Soviet policy.

This has given rise to serious concern among the nations of the world wishing peace and detente. It has given rise to concern in Poland as well because the PRC authorities' anti-Soviet policy is part and parcel of the Chinese negative position on many issues of key importance for the world. One is bound to be disturbed by the PRC's ill will toward the processes of detente and toward the development of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems.

The Chinese authorities' ill will vis-a-vis the normalization of relations with the USSR and vis-a-vis the processes of detente is certainly an obstacle in consolidating peace and security of nations and in developing neighborly relations and cooperation among states. In alliance with the USSR and all the states of the socialist community our country is actively committed to the expansion of detente in keeping with our national interests.

Despite the PRC's negative position, the Soviet Union will not give up its efforts to improve its relations with China, as stated in the appeal. All the forces in the world that desire peace support these efforts and expect that the Chinese leadership will, after all, give in to realism and that the relations between these two great countries will improve, since this would also be consistent with the Chinese society's basic national interests.

GIEREK MEETS WITH POLISH SCOUTS, RECEIVES AWARD

LD301512Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, had a meeting today with a group of 35 participants in the second forum of the activists of the "Scouts in the Service of Socialist Poland" movement, which is meeting in Warsaw, and with the leaders of the Polish Scouts Union [ZHP]. Edward Gierek sincerely wished them fruitful deliberations and preparation of motions which would increase the contribution scouts make to the life and development of our socialist fatherland. The scouts presented Edward Gierek with the Gold Cross for services to the ZHP.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM OPENS, DISCUSSES EDUCATION

LD301426Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The deliberations of the 11th Plenary Session of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee opened at 1000 this morning. The plenum is considering the part the SD plays in the implementation of the education reform.

BRIEFS

CEMA HEALTH CONFERENCE--A conference of representatives of health ministries of the CEMA countries has opened in Lodz. It will outline the main direction for efforts by sanitation and epidemiological services, mainly in the protection of the human environment and in the campaign against occupational diseases. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD]

SCINTEIA CARRIES CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT 24 MAR CC PLENUM

AU291020Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at the 24 March closing session of the RCP Central Committee plenum]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, the Party Central Committee plenum has debated particularly important questions concerning improvements in the socioeconomic leadership and increasing the leading political role of the party and adopted decisions accordingly.

I would like to begin by stressing the importance of the measures designed to improve the economic-finanacial leadership and planning. As is known, at the 1967 national conference and in the 10 years since then, various measures have been taken to raise the level of leadership and planning, measures which greatly influenced the rapid development of the production forces and brought about increases in all the people's material and intellectual living standard.

One of the principal targets established by the 11th congress and by the 1977 national conference was to enhance the role of the national uniform plan and, at the same time, the role of central and local bodies and the socioeconomic units in consistently fulfilling the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

The rapid development of the production forces, the deployment of industrial units in all the counties and the growth recorded in agriculture have brought about radical changes in the social structure of our country. The diversification and expansion of industry, agriculture, science and culture now require new measures to improve production and social relations and to insure the best possible coordination between production forces and social relations--as an essential condition for our society's advancement along the path of socialism and communism. They also require new measures to improve the scientific leadership and planning of all socioeconomic activities, so as to increasingly assert the superiority of socialist economic relations, of the national uniform plan and the working people's capabilities in all areas. Such measures are all the more necessary since we have established a very broad and democratic organizational framework, and new leadership bodies in all the sectors--beginning with the basic socioeconomic and administrative units and up to central party and state bodies--bodies which function on the principle of collective work. These decisionmaking bodies insure direct participation by representatives of the working people, especially of the workers' class, in their activities. The institutionalization of the general meetings has increased the role of the working people in leading the socioeconomic units, workers' democracy, and democracy in the entire society. We have thus insured active and continuous participation by the broad masses in leading all sectors of activity and the entire society--an eloquent expression of the continuous development and expansion of the democracy of our new system, and of the active participation of all the people in consciously building their own future, their communist future.

However, we must candidly admit that despite this broad democratic framework, the economic-financial measures taken have failed to provide the bodies of collective leadership and the working people's general meetings with the necessary means of fulfilling their role in leading the socioeconomic activities. One can even go as far as to state that, in fact, a certain contradiction has emerged between the democratic organizational framework created and the all too centralized, rigid, outdated and exceedingly complicated economic mechanism.

In view of these facts, as early as in 1974 we decided to experiment with certain measures to improve the economic-financial mechanism, such as the introduction of a value index [indicator de valoare] for the net production replacing the value index of the overall production. Some 4 years have passed since then. It had been planned to put these measures in effect as of the new 5-year plan, that is, as of 1976. However, the bodies in charge of the experiments and their results claimed every year that they had not yet reached a clear conclusion; by the end of last year--or to be more precise, a few months before the end of 1977--they stated that the experiments are not conclusive, and hence we should continue as in the past until new indices are found. The Executive Political Committee rejected these conclusions as inadequate and decided to begin immediately with the establishment and implementation of the measures that have been put off for 4 years. This situation has also forced us to replace certain cadres who in fact had prevented the implementation of the measures recommended by the party leadership. What has been said here, for example, in connection with foreign trade problems shows why we were compelled to make changes in the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, whose activities showed serious deficiencies and had a negative impact on the development of that field and on the entire economy.

The materials presented here were worked out in the space of a few months on the basis of the Executive Political Committee decision; they were compiled after consultations with a large number of economic leading cadres and refined, resulting in the text unanimously adopted today by the Central Committee plenum.

Hence, the plenum decision is primarily designed to coordinate the democratic organizational framework with the economic-financial mechanism so that our planning and leadership methods can pave the way for unrestricted and active participation by all the collective bodies that we have established and for promoting initiatives by the masses of working people.

The measures to improve our leadership and planning are based on the principle of coordinating the uniform direction--based on the uniform national plan--of activities to build the comprehensively developed socialist society with the economic-financial autonomy given the administrative and production units, with the principle of workers' self-management [autoconducere] and with self-administration [autogestiune] by the enterprises. I want to stress clearly that the leadership of all socioeconomic activities must be based on both the principle of democratic centralism--resolutely eliminating any excessive and rigid centralism--and on the principle of self-management, which is designed to increase the responsibility, decisionmaking and other authority of local bodies, centrals and enterprises, while guarding against and endeavoring to eliminate any tendencies toward anarchy or local patriotism--as it is said--or violation of the laws and decisions that are compulsory for all party and state bodies and for all citizens. This is the purpose of the measures adopted by the party Central Committee plenum to improve the scientific leadership of all socioeconomic activities in our country, based on the national uniform plan.

In view of the above, we must resolutely work to eliminate the excessive centralism that has become an impediment to positive economic activities, as well as the bureaucratic practices still very much present in the work of many central bodies. We must frankly state that papers, reports and memoranda of all kinds have multiplied, and that many still try hard to solve problems sitting in their offices, through paperwork. The measures we have taken are primarily aimed at eliminating this situation.

They are also designed to increase the responsibility of central economic-financial bodies in solving--in accordance with the law--the problems raised by daily life and work. [paragraph continues]

I want to take this opportunity to stress the need to improve our planning activities so that the central bodies and the State Planning Committee can play a far more active role, not only in compiling economic plans, but especially in securing the material base, actually solving problems in the implementation of the plan, and in supervising and following up the optimal fulfillment of its provisions.

We must also pay special attention to correcting the serious shortcomings still present in the area of technical-material supplies, and insure the necessary conditions for smooth supply and production, for accelerating the rate of circulation of material resources, preventing supply failures and excessive stocks, which, as is known, immobilize material and financial resources and have a negative impact on economic efficiency; on increasing the national wealth, securing resources for socioeconomic development and raising the people's well-being.

The measures adopted by the plenum are designed to enhance the role of the financial-banking system, which, while insuring the financial resources required for economic activities, must see to it that they are judiciously utilized to stimulate the growth of economic efficiency. At the same time, this system will insure systematic and constant financial supervision in all sectors and intervene effectively to solve the problems posed by life and by the all-round progress of our economy. All these measures require improvements in the leadership of the ministries, which must shift the weight of their activities downward, to centrals and enterprises, so that all problems connected with the production process can be solved rapidly and in good time.

The centrals will also play an important role in compiling production and development plans, in insuring the technical-material basis of the production and in marketing the products in the country and abroad. We must resolutely adopt the practice whereby the centrals compile the socioeconomic plans in direct coordination with the State Planning Committee and, of course, with direct participation by the respective ministries.

And finally, the measures we have adopted are aimed at increasing the role of enterprises in planning, compiling income and expenditure budgets, and in all production and economic-financial activities. The enterprises are responsible for the implementation of the principle of workers' self-management and of economic-financial self-administration, based on enhanced direct responsibility of the collective leaderships and of all working people in the respective units for carrying out economic activities with maximum efficiency.

So as to leave no room for misunderstandings or confusion I will specify that the measures adopted are designed to insure the even more pronounced development of state ownership, of the joint property of the working people as the superior form of socialist property. However, this ownership is not an abstract idea; it materializes in the means of production and other property administered by the bodies of collective leadership and by the working people in thousands of socioeconomic units. The principle of economic-financial self-management and self-administration must result in a better management of the means of production, of that share of the common property given to the administration of each unit and each collective of working people. The working people are directly responsible for safeguarding this property and utilizing it with maximum results, and for insuring the continuous growth of the production, technical and qualitative improvements, increased labor productivity, reduced material expenditures, and greater economic efficiency--all of which should be reflected in the value newly created in each unit by each working person.

Proceeding from this, in the future the socioeconomic development plan of each enterprise and each unit will reflect measures for the best and most efficient possible production process, creating the highest possible value for each thousand lei of fixed funds by using the material and financial resources on hand. [paragraph continues]

We want each production unit's plan to be based on marketing contracts, both domestic and with foreign countries, and on the achievement of the specific itemized products that are in demand in our country and abroad. In the future, no economic unit will go into production unless it has secured a customer for its products, either domestic or foreign. We must firmly eliminate such situations as those prevailing at certain enterprises which, although they have no contracts and do not know to whom to deliver, continue to produce, keep the goods in stock and at the end of the year request to deliver under any terms just so they can continue to manufacture. Such situations must be completely eliminated! The planning bodies, ministries, centrals, enterprise managements and party bodies are responsible for seeing that such situations no longer arise anywhere!

The economic plans must also provide for the necessary technical-material supplies, so that about 6 months before each new year an enterprise and central should know exactly what materials they have for production and can make all preparations, giving appropriate attention to achieving the highest possible technical level in their production.

We all know that we still have units that begin the year without knowing what they are going to manufacture or to whom they will sell their product, and have not ordered the necessary materials and begin their economic activities haphazardly. Such production organization is absolutely unacceptable in a planned economy, or in a modern economy in general, when technical progress is so rapid, and when highly technical products are a must for the rapid development of the country and for increasing our international competitiveness. You know full well that certain products require not a few months, but a few years for completion, as blueprints alone sometimes take several months to compile.

This is why it must be well understood that economic activities must be based on long-term contracts, and that the plan cannot be considered as fulfilled so long as some problems remain unclarified and the entire production has not been insured. This does not mean that the enterprises and their managements should wait, as some do now, for someone from the upper echelons to solve their problems. The measures adopted now make the enterprises and centrals responsible for solving these problems--beginning with the completion of the plan, concluding contracts, compiling the income and expense budget, and ending with securing the manpower and everything needed for production and their economic activities.

Naturally, as I said before, the ministries have their own responsibilities; the central bodies, beginning with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the other central bodies also have great responsibilities, such as providing assistance to solve all these problems rapidly and efficiently. However, the enterprise managements are directly responsible for their plan and budget; they must make sure that they are in keeping with the capabilities and possibilities of each enterprise and unit.

At the same time, foreign trade activities are an important element for the general socioeconomic development, and therefore both the enterprises and centrals and the ministry of foreign trade and the other central bodies must devote great attention to them; they must secure long-term agreements and contracts for marketing the products.

Long-term contracts must also insure supplies of imported raw and other materials so that all conditions are created for smooth production activities.

At this plenum, too, I want to call your attention to the need to intensify international cooperation, both with the socialist countries and with developing and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the known principles. Thus, we must insure long-term cooperation and joint production of various sophisticated products for which there is a safe market. [paragraph continues]

From this viewpoint, although we have had important successes in recent years, we still have much to do and we must pay ever greater attention to this subject. The enterprises and centrals must directly and constantly concern themselves with fulfilling these foreign trade and international production-sharing targets.

I also want to mention the increasing role of technological research in the activities of the enterprises and in the rapid development of the national economy; as well as the need to improve work organization in Centrals and enterprises and to secure the necessary manpower for putting new technologies rapidly into production and improving the existing ones. Research activities in central and specialized institutes should be generally stimulated, and they should be more closely linked to the technological sectors of the enterprises so as to increase the weight and role of science and technology in all economic activities. As is known, currently certain countries are deriving very high incomes from scientific research and technology, sectors that are increasingly becoming a remarkable material force in modern economy.

On the basis of the principle of economic-financial self-administration, each economic enterprise and unit shall establish its own income and expense budget, proceeding from the need to insure both the necessary financial resources, and to increase profitability and benefits through their own activities. This is an objective requirement for the continuous development of our society and for raising all our people's material and intellectual well-being. As is evident from the measures adopted, the enterprises and centrals will have, under the income and expense plan and budget, both the resources necessary for production and for the working people's remuneration, and resources for developing their production capacities and directly meeting certain social requirements, also in the housing sector. All these confront the working people's councils and the general meetings with particularly important tasks, and require greater responsibility and more initiative from the collectives of working people and from the broad masses.

It is in this light that we must grasp the decision to focus economic-financial planning on assessing the results obtained in terms of the value of net production, that is to say, of the value newly created by each unit and by the entire society, which reflects what has actually been created at a given stage. The replacement of the value of overall production as the principal index for socioeconomic planning was devised to provide a basic clarification in the planning concept and in practical activities, and to eliminate situations in which production results were calculated not in terms of what had been created as a result of human work [munca vie], but by computing material consumption and past labor consumption. This led to an artificial magnifying of economic results, which was detrimental to the concern for the new assets created by society, the only ones capable of insuring the means of increasing material well-being and of raising the production forces and the entire society to a higher level. It has been shown that, in order to insure the fulfillment of their overall production plan, and thus remuneration and benefits, many enterprises have been using expensive materials in production, sometimes without even knowing what to do with them. This led to artificial increases in production, and to a distorted image of economic realities. Generally speaking, overall production value has caused and causes large consumption and the use of expensive materials, as many were interested in obtaining an overall high value rather than in creating new assets through their work. However, the value is the result of actual work and not of past labor consumption. He who lives on past labor may think at a given moment that he is securing better returns for himself, but in fact he is undermining the development basis of society and will inevitably find himself in an unenviable position. This is why we must renounce this myth of overall production without hesitation, preserving it only as a general index, and not as a basic index for our socioeconomic activities.

I think I have said enough on this topic. I only want to stress that the value of net production, or the newly created value requires a more efficient utilization of raw and other materials. [paragraph continues]

From the same ton of raw or other materials we must obtain products of a higher technical and qualitative level, which provide higher returns--this is the only way to increase the value of net production and the profitability of all economic activities. I have said this more than once in the past and I will stress it again to dispel the fears of certain comrades, expressed here, too, as to how we will insure the achievement of the value of net production. We have no reason to fear if we work well and if we concern ourselves not with the abstract overall production but with net production, as the result of our work, of more efficient use of raw materials and of incorporating in it an increasing amount of human work.

We have discussed certain aspects with some ministries and we arrived jointly at the conclusion that, taking the current situation as point of departure, we can substantially increase the value of net production. We can double, and in some enterprises and sectors even triple net production. We have huge resources and we must do everything necessary to begin to make use of them.

This is also the sense of the decision to increase the material incentive offered the working people, both under certain provisions of the remuneration law--which were discussed at the national conference and will be submitted to public debate--and under the decision adopted today on the working people's share of the profits. This decision will undoubtedly lead to a better production and labor organization, to increasing labor productivity and the profitability of economic-financial activities, and will allow the working people to receive considerable additional incomes over their set remuneration as a result of increased profits, reduced material expenditures and greater labor productivity. I want to stress yet again that these measures must bring about improvements in all economic activities and contribute to the implementation of the national conference tasks concerning the achievement of a new quality in all areas, including the socioeconomic leadership and planning.

Naturally, all these must also reflect more rapid increases in economic efficiency and in the national wealth--the basis for all development in our socialist society, and for raising the people's living standard.

The measures taken to improve the economic-financial leadership and to improve the economic-financial mechanism are extremely important. However, I want to call your attention to the fact that they merely constitute an appropriate legal, economic and financial framework; no one should expect miracles through the simple adoption of these decisions. If they are to yield the results we wish, we must make resolute efforts to rapidly and optimally implement them, so that, as of the second half of this year, the value of net production should be taken as the basis for the activities of each unit and for economic activities in general, and especially so that it should be reflected in income and expense budgets. As of the beginning of 1979 all economic activities will be organized on the basis of the decisions adopted by this party Central Committee plenum.

At the same time, we must resolutely work to improve working styles and methods in all areas, and to rapidly solve all the complex production problems, so as to permit the full assertion of the creative initiatives of the collective bodies and of the masses of working people--the true creators of all material and intellectual assets in our socialist society.

Esteemed comrades, our plenum also examined certain problems concerning increases in the ranks of the party, its organizational structure and its cadre policy. As shown in the reports read, the party is in very good condition. The number of party members exceeds 2,760,000 the national and social composition of the party is appropriate, and the number of women party members has increased. [paragraph continues]

In view of this, our party bodies and organization should continue to devote full attention to implementing the decisions of the 11th congress and of the national conference, placing emphasis on the quality of the party members, on raising their political and ideological level and their spirit of responsibility and militance.

At the same time, as emphasized in the report, we must further pay due attention to receiving women into the party, especially in villages, in agricultural production cooperatives, where women constitute the majority of the labor force.

We have also had good results in promoting and shaping cadres,-in promoting new aktivists in various party and state positions and in mass organizations; aktivists who insure implementation of the party policies in good conditions. In this context I want to mention that during this period a larger number of women aktivists were promoted to various party and state functions. Although we have obtained positive results, further measures must be taken to promote a larger number of women in various sectors of party and state work.

The increase in the ranks of the party, and its cadres policy are best reflected in how the party bodies and organizations, how our party is fulfilling their role as leading political force in society. There is no doubt that the successes we have attained in various areas are due to the party's correct policies, to its general line based on the creative application of general truths and of dialectical and historical materialism. At the same time, they are directly linked to the fact that the party bodies and organizations, our party, are strong and united and enjoy the esteem and trust of the masses of all the people, who are unswervingly implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policies, which are in keeping with the vital aspirations of our entire nation.

The party bodies and organizations, county committees and our Central Committee will undoubtedly have to resolutely work to further improve their activities, thus fulfilling ever better their historical mission in our socialist society.

I want to direct your attention especially to the need to strengthen even more the links between the party, between its bodies and organizations with the working people who are not members of the party. I think that greater attention should be paid to creating conditions that will allow working people who are not members of the party to participate in political activities and in mass and public activities, including the leadership of various sectors. This is a particularly important element for involving in the leadership of various sectors tens and hundreds of thousands of working people, something that will further cement our people's unity around the party, within the framework of the Socialist Unity Front. It is understandable that we cannot receive into the party all those who would like to join it; this, however, does not mean that we should ignore those who, not able to join the party, are carrying out intensive activities in various areas and are making an active and important contribution to our general development. Therefore, we must attract around the party organizations and bodies the broadest possible circle of aktivists who are not party members but who, together with our party aktivists, should directly participate in implementing the party's policies in all areas.

Our Central Committee plenum also adopted a decision on dealing with letters and notifications, and granting the working people audiences with party and state bodies. I want to emphasize that many working people apply to party and state bodies in personal matters and in matters of general interest. Every year the Central Committee receives a large number of letters and notifications and grants audiences to many citizens--which reflects, on the one hand, the fact that many problems are not being satisfactorily solved by local party and state bodies, and, on the other, the working people's faith in the party and its Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

I want to note with great satisfaction that an increasing number of notifications, made both through letters and at audiences, deal with problems of general interest, contain suggestions for measures to improve socioeconomic activities, or disclose abuses committed in some part of the country. I must admit that many of these notifications turn out to be correct and are followed by corresponding measures. It is good that the working people apply to the Central Committee; less good is that our local bodies do not deal with all notifications, and that unfortunately there are still abuses which we must resolutely fight. There is no doubt that the support we receive from the working people's masses, from both members and nonmembers of the party, is particularly important in this respect--and I think we should thank all those who trustingly appeal to the party bodies and to our Central Committee, thus contributing to the progress of the entire society.

As is stated in the decision adopted, we must pay due attention to solving the working people's problems, both personal and those of a general interest. We must grasp the fact that the working people have a right to come to the party and state bodies with any problem, and that this is an expression of our socialist democracy. The party and state bodies also have the duty to satisfactorily solve both personal and general problems, and to notify the applicants how the problem has been solved.

We should make use of our press, radio and television to report periodically on problems of general interest notified by the working people in letters or at audiences, and on how they have been solved.

Activities in this field constitute an important aspect of the links between the party and state and the working people. They are part and parcel of our socialist democracy, which is based precisely on direct contact with the people, and direct solutions to the problems concerning the masses' living and working conditions.

We must also pay greater attention to political-educational activities of raising the ideological level of party members, of the party aktiv and cadres, we must improve our party education and other forms of raising the political-ideological level, and improve the working and leadership style and methods in this field. Our entire party, all mass and civic organizations, and the state bodies must carry out intensive political-educational activities to shape the new man. A more powerful impetus should be given the "Hymn to Romania" festival, which should play a particular role in mobilizing the broad masses in cultural and political-educational events, and in shaping the new man, builder of socialism and communism!

The measures we have adopted today create conditions for improving our activities in all areas, and for successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th congress and the national conference. We shall have to do our best for these decisions to be implemented as soon as possible and under the best conditions!

Esteemed comrades, in concluding I would like to emphasize the need to take every step both to implement the measures adopted by the plenum and to best fulfill the 1978 plan in industry, agriculture and investments--an important element for our fatherland's progress, and for fulfilling the provisions of the entire 5-year plan.

I want to specially call your attention to the fact that investments are behind schedule and that there are lags in agriculture work. Agricultural problems were discussed at the February meeting, but I want to stress that all necessary measures must be taken to perform on schedule all operations required to achieve good crops. The recent precipitations have improved agricultural conditions; it is now up to us, up to each county committee, each state or cooperative socialist unit, each working person employed in agriculture to insure good crops this year.

And with this I shall conclude. I wish all the communists, all the working people complete success in all their activities, good health and happiness. I wish you success in your future activities, good health and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

PCI DIRECTORATE MEMBER CERVETTI DEPARTS 29 MAR

AU291222Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/3/1978--Gianni Cervetti, member of the Directorate and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], left Bucharest in the morning of March 29, after a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

DPRK FRONT DELEGATION DEPARTS 29 MAR

LD292134Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1978--The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yu Chong-suk, member of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, general secretary of the C.C. of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest on March 29.

BULGARIAN METALLURGY MINISTER DEPARTS 26 MAR

AU292108Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 27 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] Bulgarian Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources Stamen Stamenov left Romania for home on 26 March.

JORDANIAN SUPPLIES MINISTER DEPARTS 25 MAR

AU292108Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Summary] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of supplies of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, left Bucharest on 25 March.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCE RESUMES 29, 30 MAR

AU292053Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The proceedings of the countrywide conference of the people's councils' chairmen resumed this afternoon in Bucharest with more speakers taking the floor and discussing the points on the agenda. "Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and the food industry, presented a report on the activity of people's councils to fulfill the national programs for agricultural development." The conference proceedings will resume tomorrow morning.

Ceausescu Greeted

AU300925Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 30 Mar 78 AU

[Excerpt] The plenary proceedings of the national conference of the chairmen of county, municipal, city and communal people's councils--a democratic forum institutionalized by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative--continue in the Palace Hall of the Republic.

The arrival of the party general secretary in the hall was greeted with lively and prolonged applause; thus the participants expressed their esteem and gratitude toward Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the wisdom and determination shown in leading the country's destiny on the road to developing a dignified and prosperous life.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECISION ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES

AU291233Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

["For Expanding Romania's Cultural Exchanges With Other Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1978--The decision of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. on developing the relations of friendship, collaboration and the exchanges with other countries in culture, education, science and information was released in Bucharest.

The R.C.P.--the decision stresses--has consistently declared for expanding cultural cooperation and exchanges among all states irrespective of their social and political system, on the basis of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The document stipulates the setting up of the National Centre for Promoting Friendship and Collaboration with Other Peoples (C.N.P.C.), public body under the Socialist Unity Front. Among the tasks of the new body there will be that of coordinating and stimulating the preoccupations for better illustrating the Romanian realities in publications and through broadcasts for abroad, for increasing and improving book and film exchanges with scientific and cultural organizations, with nongovernment bodies, with institutions of the mass media system abroad.

The Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the artists' unions and associations of Romania will act for a broader promotion of the Romanian cultural and artistic assets in the world, for expanding the exchange of cultural assets with the other countries.

Meetings, festivals and other international cultural and artistic events will be arranged and Romania will participate in regional or world meetings meant to contribute to better knowledge of the cultural assets of different countries, to promoting collaboration and dissemination of ideas of peace and security in the world, of humanism through literary and artistic works.

The publishing houses and the relevant institutions will elaborate, translate and bring out a greater number of works in foreign languages presenting Romania's history and present-day realities and will establish systematic relations of collaboration with editorial houses, authors and translators from all countries, stimulating their interest in publishing Romanian books or books on Romania.

The translation into foreign languages and the dissemination abroad of representative works of the Romanian creation shall be intensified, the way of organizing tours and exhibitions abroad shall be improved as well as the participation in prestigious international events. The exchanges of ideas and the contacts between men of culture, the documentary and study visits, any other forms of knowledge and exchange of cultural and artistic experience shall be supported.

The decision stipulates the expansion and intensification of the relations between learning institutes in Romania and those abroad. Likewise, in order to meet the interest shown abroad in the language, literature, history and civilization of the Romanian people special attention shall be paid to the requests of researchers and experts in Romance languages by documentation facilities, stipends, study and specialization periods, publication of works.

For expanding international cooperation in science the contacts, exchanges of experience, opinions and information between scholars and researchers in Romania and abroad shall further be supported and stimulated. The press organs and institutions of Romania will act for the ever larger development of relations with kindred foreign organisms by the conclusion of new instruments of professional collaboration, intensification of interchanges of journalists, improvement of conditions of information and documentation, pursuing to more widely reflecting in the press the realities of each country, on reciprocal basis.

The decision provides for the publication of the new weekly ROMANIAN NEWS in foreign languages as also of a special edition of the LUMEA weekly in languages of broad circulation.

The decision also deals with the activity of various illustrated reviews for abroad which come out in Russian, Chinese, English, French and German, specifying, among others, that ROMANIAN REVIEW, a quarterly cultural publication with versions in four languages of broad circulation, will come out monthly in more copies.

The document also includes measures for expanding the activity of AGERPRES and of broadcasts for abroad as well as the activity of television and its cooperation with foreign T.V. stations. AGERPRES and the other relevant institutions of Romania will expand collaboration with foreign press agencies and organs for improving the working conditions for journalists and press correspondents.

The journalists' council will support and facilitate the development of relations between Romanian and foreign journalists. The mass and public organizations will increase their specific contribution to developing cultural collaboration and mutual acquaintance among peoples, intensifying cooperation in this domain with similar organizations in other countries, with international federations and organizations.

The Ministry of Tourism and the relevant organizations will intensify their preoccupations for continually developing international tourism in Romania. Likewise, the conditions created by the recent regulations for the participation of a larger number of workers, technicians, engineers directly active in production, of other working people in trips abroad will lead to amplifying direct contacts with the broadest categories of working people in various countries, favouring the exchange of experience and circulation of information.

The economic ministries, centrals and units will use more widely the possibilities of increasing commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation with foreign countries, for deepening mutual acquaintance and consolidating friendship among peoples.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania will be further concerned with improving and extending the juridical framework of relations in culture, science and information by concluding new agreements and conventions and improving the programmes of exchanges with other countries. As part of the diplomatic activities carried on on a bilateral plane as well as in international organizations and organisms, consistent action will be taken for providing conditions which should facilitate the improvement of mutual acquaintance, broader access to the achievements of culture and education, development of information exchanges and human contacts.

BRIEFS

NEW SWISS ENVOY ARRIVES--Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday received Pierre Henri Thevenaz, the new Swiss ambassador to Bucharest, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION--A delegation of the GDR National Front led by Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, arrived yesterday in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

PAKISTANI ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION--Bucharest, 23/3/1978, AGERPRES--The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Bucharest, S.A. Moid, gave a reception on March 23 to mark his country's national day. Attending were Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Nicolae Nicolaescu, minister of health; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister, secretary of state, the ministry of machine building; Vasilo Liga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, executives central institutions, men of culture and art, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD]

WOMEN'S COUNCILS HOLD MEETINGS--The county women's councils and the Bucharest Municipal Women's Council have been holding meetings in preparation for the national women's conference scheduled for 21 and 22 April. The meetings highlighted the rights and wide opportunities enjoyed by women in Romania, and their contribution to the country's general development. They also emphasized the RCP general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's vital role in mapping out and implementing the party's and state's policies. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 78 AU]

MINIC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD292010Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade tonight after a 2-day visit to the Soviet Union.

The federal secretary had presented President Tito's message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and held talks with Soviet leaders on the further development and promotion of relations between the two countries and on the current situation in the world.

Arriving home with Milos Minic were also his colleagues who accompanied him on this trip: Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rajko Knezevic, director of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs and his aides were welcomed by Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Budimar Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Vladimir Stepakov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, also attended the welcoming ceremony.

On his arrival in Belgrade, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, issued the following statement for the Yugoslav public:

"I visited Moscow in the capacity of envoy of Comrade Tito, president of the republic, and presented a message from him to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This message represented in fact the continuation of the dialog between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev, a dialog which has developed by means of an exchange of messages after President Tito's visit to the Soviet Union last year.

"On this occasion I held lengthy talks with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in connection with President Tito's message, talks in which Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, took part.

"In the talks, we established with mutual satisfaction that bilateral relations between our two countries are developing successfully in all spheres and that there are very good prospects for this all-round cooperation to become even stronger in the coming years, on the basis of respect for mutually adopted principles.

"The greater part of the talks was devoted to the most important topical international problems, about which President Tito's message spoke and which are of interest to our two countries.

"At the center of a very meaningful exchange of opinions was the problem of detente. Special attention was devoted to the question of the ways and means of overcoming the obvious, recent slowdown in the process of relaxation of international tension, which manifests itself in the ever more obvious growth of mistrust, in a certain sharpening of relations between the great powers, and also in the slowdown and postponement of settling major international problems. Both sides expressed the opinion that only a continuation of the policy of detente can lead to a consolidation of peace and security in the world, to the development of equal international cooperation and to the settlement of pending international problems.

"Attention was also devoted in the talks to the questions of halting the arms race, to the problem of disarmament as one of today's most important international problems, and also to the problem of hotbeds of crisis, above all in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa region. A positive assessment was given by both sides to the results of the Belgrade CSCE meeting and to the necessity of exerting further efforts to implement the principles and decisions of the Helsinki final act in the interest of strengthening European security and cooperation.

"In separate talks with Comrade Gromyko and his colleagues, we had an exhaustive exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems, in particular on the situation and possibilities for a peaceful settlement in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. We exchanged opinions also on the coming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to which we attribute exceptional importance.

"We also put forward our opinions on the importance of the activity of the nonalined countries, especially the preparations for the foreign ministers' conference of the nonalined countries, which is to be held at the end of July this year in Belgrade; these were received with interest and understanding by Soviet leaders.

"The presentation of President Tito's message and the talks as a whole were held in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality, frankness, friendship and mutual respect and understanding, which we wish particularly to stress as a reflection of the good relations and successful development of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in all fields.

"During a short stay at the airport in Kiev, we had a friendly meeting and talks with Igor Stepanenko, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and Georgiy Shevel, minister of foreign affairs of the Ukrainian SSR."

USSR SCIENTIFIC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH REPUBLICAN LEADER

LD300918Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today received Aleksandr Yefimovic Sheyndlin, director of the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is visiting our republic with his colleagues as the guest of "Energoinvest."

During the 1-hour visit, talks were held on scientific and technical cooperation between Energoinvest and the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences and on the concrete agreements concluded on this level.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Djuranovic

LD291230Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received First Deputy Premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania Gheorghe Oprea and had a friendly talk with him.

During the meeting, which lasted some time, they noted the very positive development of friendly, good-neighbourly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. Both sides stressed the readiness for further efforts to be invested in expanding and promoting economic cooperation in new fields, such as industrial cooperation, cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and others.

The identity or similarity of the two governments' views on current international issues were noted during the exchange of opinions, and the readiness was expressed to continue contacts and close cooperation between them at both the bilateral and international levels.

Received by Birovljev

LD291228Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations are developing successfully, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Milorad Birovljev and Romanian First Deputy Premier Gheorghe Oprea stated here today. Oprea is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Birovljev and Oprea said they consider it essential that joint measures and actions be taken to realize the agreed volume of Yugoslav-Romanian trade planned for 1978. This trade is expected to double compared with last year and reach 700 million dollars.

As it was found that the agreed volume of trade cannot be realized through traditional forms, the need was stressed for an accelerated development of modern, long-term forms of economic cooperation, such as long-term joint production and specialization, joint ventures, and so on.

Received by Ckrebic

LD292113Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)--Dusan Ckrebic, Serbian Republican Executive Council president, today had a talk with Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers.

Satisfaction was voiced with the successful development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations and cooperation in all areas, made possible by the two countries' high level of mutual understanding and sincere friendship.

The Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia is actively involved in expanding and strengthening Yugoslav-Romanian relations, economic in particular, it was stated.

Interviewed by TANJUG

LD292116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)--Romanian First Deputy Premier Gheorghe Oprea has stated to TANJUG that his visit to Yugoslavia provided opportunities for analysing economic relations between the two friendly countries.

Oprea stated great satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation set during meetings between Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian President Ceausescu.

He said that trade between the two countries is increasing and a number of co-production projects are being realized. At the same time, new possibilities for cooperation are being determined. Oprea further said that during his visit a decision was reached on a number of joint research, planning and production projects regarding nuclear powerplants.

Oprea today ended his visit to Yugoslavia.

Meets With Dolanc

LD292159Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 29/3/1978--On March 29, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, had a talk with Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the friendly, cordial talk, Gheorghe Oprea and Stane Dolanc informed each other of the problems of socialist construction in the two neighbour and friendly countries, as also of questions concerning international situation.

Discussed were also questions of the economic collaboration between the two countries, measures being established for expanding the technical and economic collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia on the basis of those convenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

Oprea Comments on Visit

LD292306Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

["Oprea Statement"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--"My visit to Yugoslavia has been an opportunity for my Yugoslav friends and me to analyze the economic relations between our two countries and to visit a number of important economic projects, Gheorghe Oprea, deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, said in a statement to TANJUG on completing his visit to Yugoslavia today.

We have established with great satisfaction that what Comrades Tito and Ceausescu confirmed in their meetings is being successfully realized, said Gheorghe Oprea. Our mutual goods exchange is increasing, and a number of economic cooperation projects are being carried out. At the same time, new opportunities in the sphere of cooperation are being established. We have concluded that we can establish a number of concrete cooperation projects in research, planning and production in the area of nuclear power stations.

We leave Yugoslavia very satisfied with the talks which have taken place and convinced that the relations between our two countries will continue to develop successfully. I wish to take the opportunity to wish, on behalf of President Ceausescu, much success to the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the achievement of the tasks which face them and which they have until now successfully achieved under the leadership of Comrade Tito.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dobrosav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

AGERPRES Reports on Visit

LD292212Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 29/3/1978--Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea paid a working visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over March 27-29 at the invitation of Dobrosav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

During the talks, analysed were questions of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries and established were measures for its further development in keeping with the understanding convenanted at top level during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito and based on the possibilities of the economies of the two neighbour and friendly countries.

Likewise, to the end of expanding the collaboration between the two countries, established were the possibilities of cooperation in building nuclear power stations, as well as the measures concerning the future activity of the relevant bodies in the two countries, for cooperation in this domain.

NEW CUSTOMS AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH HUNGARY

LD291455Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An agreement was signed in Belgrade today between the SFRY Government and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on cooperation and reciprocal assistance on customs issues.

On behalf of the SFRY Government, the agreement was signed by Kemal Tarabar, director of the Federal Customs Administration, and on behalf of the Hungarian Government by Janos Szalai, commander of the customs and inland revenue police.

This agreement will replace the existing agreement signed on 25 May 1965. The new agreement contains provisions which reflect the present level of relations between the two countries and will contribute to the further promotion of their cooperation in the field of customs.

ENVOY CONVEYS TITO MESSAGE TO LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

AU291346Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Tripoli--Today Safet Seferovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Libya, delivered President Tito's oral message for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, to 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At-Turayki and Seferovic had a long, friendly talk.

VRHOVEC, LJUBICIC RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN, LIBYAN OFFICIALS

For a TANJUG report on the visit to Algeria of Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and for Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland reports on the visit to Libya of Federal Defense Secretary Nikola Ljubicic, see the North Africa section of the 30 March issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

TITO, WIFE SEND CONDOLENCES TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

AU291348Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram of condolences to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq:

"I have been deeply moved by the news of the death of your son Muhammad. My wife and I send Your Excellency and members of your family expressions of our sincere condolences and sympathy in connection with this irreparable loss."

PRC STUDY GROUP VISITS MACEDONIA, LEAVES FOR BELGRADE

LD282150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--Within the framework of its stay in the socialist Republic of Macedonia, the study delegation of the CCP was received today in separate visits by Boro Gausev, commander of the republican headquarters of territorial defense, and by Pavle Tasevski, director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning. On these occasions, talks were held on the concept of all-people's defense and on the system of prices and social planning, respectively.

The delegation was also in Kumanovo today, where it toured the 11 Oktomvri Tube and Metal Structure Factory and had talks at the municipal League of Communists Committee on the implementation of self-management and the activity of the League in the municipality and at the 11 Oktomvri Factory.

The study delegation of the CCP left this evening for Belgrade after a 2-day visit to the Republic of Macedonia.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES AFRICAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD291212Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 29, (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Executive Committee, received a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea [Guinea-Bissau] and Cape Verde (PAIGC), headed by Olivio Pires, member of PAIGC's Executive Committee.

In the course of a long, cordial and friendly discussion, views and information were exchanged on the activities of the two parties and on some current questions related to the situation in the workers' and progressive movement in the world. The commitment of the two parties and countries to the policy of non-alignment and to equal and constructive relations among parties was emphasized by both sides.

BELGRADE RADIO DISCUSSES LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

AU282138Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] How can the UN member countries utilize the enormous mineral resources in the seabed, which until recently because of insufficient technology to exploit them were considered as belonging to no one? This question should be answered by the seventh session of the third UN Law of the Sea Conference, which has begun in Geneva. Some 150 countries, including Yugoslavia, are participating in this conference. Dragan Colovic discusses this topic, which is significant for international economic and political relations:

It should immediately be said that the question of exploiting the mineral wealth of the seabed, which is considered the general property of mankind, is very complex. In past talks, great differences have crystallized in the positions of the developed and developing countries.

The developed countries, primarily the United States, are trying to gain completely free access to those mineral deposits located at great depth. Thus, these countries are trying to take advantage before all the others of their technological superiority in exploiting nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese, which are found in great quantities in the seabed and, as is popularly said, to skim off the cream for themselves.

The developing countries, which in technology are considerably lagging behind the developed countries, proceed from the principle of the indivisibility of this general wealth belonging to mankind, and they have proposed solutions that should make possible the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the seabed in the interest of all countries and they oppose all discrimination and monopolization, regardless from where it may come.

It is only natural that our country holds the view of the Group of 77 developing countries. These countries advocate founding a universal international organization to control exploitation and insure a just distribution of the wealth of the sea.

Those informed on all these problems who are negotiating in Geneva at the Law of the Sea Conference claim that this is perhaps the last opportunity for the 150 participant countries to reach an agreement. The division between the developed and developing countries is currently very serious and calls for much negotiating patience and skill, but also for mutual understanding.

If the Geneva negotiations fail, unilateral actions--and they have already been indicated in some places--could cause unforeseeable damage to the international community, which is already divided on other problems. For this reason, the adoption of an acceptable convention on the manner of exploiting the sea wealth is the only way for all participants in the negotiations, regardless of their economic development and size, to avoid such damage.

GRLICKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD290600Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A 2-day scientific meeting on the problems of the improvement and development of the political system of socialist self-management began in Belgrade today. At this meeting, eminent Yugoslav political scientists and politicians will exchange opinions on a large number of theoretical and practical questions regarding the further construction of the system of socialist self-managing democracy. The meeting has been organized as a contribution to the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress by the journal SOCIJALIZAM, the Institute for Political Studies of the Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences and POGLEDI, organ of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

The meeting was opened by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and editor in chief of the journal SOCIJALIZAM. He stressed that the search for a new form of democracy in socialism and of socialism in democracy, for which the League of Communists has now been searching in revolutionary practice for decades, and also the search for new methods of achieving this which would correspond to new socioeconomic conditions, represent a continued aim of our policy.

The further development of the political system of socialist self-management is once more on the agenda in the political strategy of the League of Communists because the political system must be coordinated with the aims of the new socioeconomic relations; in other words it must remedy its own time lag, Grlickov said.

He pointed out that it is not a question of a new and unknown task, and that the problem of socialism in democracy and democracy in socialism is on the agenda of all socialist forces in the modern world. This, as Grlickov said, is characteristic of the historical epoch in which the workers movement, with communists in it, too, struggles for socialism in the world.

We Yugoslav communists in particular, Aleksandar Grlickov stressed, have begun to work to prove by deeds and to refute a bourgeois dogma historically conditioned and useful for the treasury of human values, the dogma that the only source of democracy, of individual and collective liberties is the parliamentary system of bourgeois society and the multiparty system.

The further development of the political system and its full introduction into the true reality of life will depend on the development of material productive forces of the economic base of society; it will depend on the development of social consciousness and the power relations of social forces. In this complex structure, the interdependence, stability and efficacy of the democratic political system are a strategic and direct aim of the policy of the League of Communists, Grlickov said.

Speaking about the problems of self-managing democratism, Dr Leon Gerskovic pointed out the danger of technocratism and expressed support for a profound analysis of the social structure of our society. He stressed that the essential question of workers democracy is contained in productive relations, from which must be eliminated technocratism and technocratic tendencies.

MEETING HELD ON DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

LD292316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At an expanded session of the commission of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Presidium Council today, representatives of the trade unions of workers in social activities established the tasks in preparation for all-people's defense and social self-protection in this sphere. It was said that, in addition to all that has been done so far, it is necessary to continue to train workers for defense tasks and to develop overall social self-protection.

The prerequisite for the successful achievement of these tasks is timely and all-round imparting of information to working people on questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which is still insufficient. In this connection, the trade union will energetically oppose the practice whereby only a small number of people fulfill these tasks, under the pretext of secrecy, and will support the regular imparting of information to working people on the state of preparations and on the problems in this sphere.

It was stressed that self-managing interest communities engaged in social activities should put forward work plans and programs on the realization needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and should insure the financial resources for the implementation of these programs in every basic organization of associated labor.

The trade union should insure that social self-protection issues are analyzed, planned for and settled individually, whereas these affairs have most frequently been approached in a generalized and campaigning fashion, it was stressed at the session.

The trade unions of workers in social activities will in the coming period have specific tasks in addition to their general tasks. In the sphere of education and schooling, they are to contribute to the training of young people by means of programs for all subjects, not only by means of that for "defense and protection." The trade union of cultural activities will exert efforts toward insuring the pooling of resources for restoration work and for protection of things of historical value and the removal of these valuables in the event of war.

The trade union will exert efforts to expand the network of social institutions in all municipalities and regions, with regard to the fact that they will have in time of war the exceptional function of caring in particular for old people and children.

BELGRADE SECURITY FORCES LAUDED FOR WORK DURING CSCE

LD282226Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Dobrosav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, held a reception last night at the Federal Executive Council for members of security organs and services, in connection with the completion of the work of the Belgrade CSCE meeting.

Vice President Culafic addressed the members of security organs and services at the reception, stressing that for nearly a year when the Belgrade CSCE meeting was in progress, they had accomplished their work in a generally satisfactory way and had thus worthily represented our country in the eyes of a large number of eminent diplomats from the whole of Europe and other parts of the world. On behalf of the Federal Executive Council, he thanked them for their exemplary support and irreproachable fulfillment of their task.

Dobrosav Culafic then said that the participants in the CSCE meeting and the entire world public had given great recognition and gratitude to Yugoslavia and especially to President Tito as the host and very active participant in this meeting. Because of all this, the end of this great international meeting also represents a new significant contribution to the international reputation and prestige of our country as a consistent and longstanding struggler for peace in the world, for equal relations and mutual respect and trust among peoples and states.

Culafic recalled that at the Belgrade CSCE meeting about 400 diplomats from 35 participant countries were gathered together, and their work was directly followed by numerous journalists from the entire world. No small number of people of other occupations and professions also came to our country on this occasion. "This gathering, Culafic emphasized, was the center of attention, not only of those who desired its complete success, but also of those who wished to hinder and abuse it, to damage the relaxation of tension and peaceful cooperation, and to harm the reputation and peaceful efforts of our country. In this sense, and with this aim in view, the Belgrade meeting was preceded and accompanied by a whole campaign in some foreign public information media at the instigation of various foreign reactionary circles. Adherents of hostile activity directed against our country, both those in the country and those abroad, also made themselves felt, with the intention of using the CSCE to advertise their ideas and to realize other subversive aims and goals.

"All this placed before our security organs and services a number of important, extensive and delicate tasks, upon the fulfillment of which depended both the reputation of our country as the host and the unhampered and successful work and completion of the Belgrade CSCE meeting. The reputation of our security service also depended to a great extent on this."

Vice President Culafic laid special stress on the fact that the security services, in fulfilling their tasks, had manifested not only great efforts, knowledge and appropriateness, but also culture in the performance of their (?duties), the necessary moderation and refined sensibility for the nature of the meeting, its composition and the moment at which it was being held. Having expressed recognition to the federal, republican and provincial secretariats of internal affairs which on this occasion manifested a high degree of responsibility and organizational ability, Culafic said:

"I do not wish on this occasion to stress the contribution of individual organs and services; I shall only state the fact that comrades from the Belgrade city security organs fulfilled a truly major part of the CSCE security tasks, and this in an exemplary fashion, at a high level in every respect. I shall only mention that in addition to members of the state security service, 950 public security workers were involved day and night in these tasks and were positioned at various points in the city or in teams ready to intervene instantly, equipped with the most modern resources and equipment.

"The traditional firm ties and cooperation between the security organs and our citizens were confirmed and affirmed yet again in this major security task. That is, the numerous factors of social self-protection in work organizations, local communities, in municipalities and in the city undertook a number of coordinated preventive security measures and actions and thus, together with the members of the security services and organs, made a significant contribution to the successful completion of all security tasks for the duration of the conference. We may therefore say that [words indistinct] other factors of social self-protection, especially [word indistinct] (?of the Sava center), have successfully passed the test and acquired precious experience in this task."

Numerous expressions of praise and gratitude speak persuasively of a task well done.

To sum up everything: There was not a single incident, not a single direct threat to the secure work of the conference or to any of its participants or to those who visited our country at that time in connection with and on the occasion of this meeting, Dobrosav Culafic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion.

The members of the security organs and service were then addressed by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade city Assembly. They stressed the members' self-sacrifice and successfully fulfilled tasks and congratulated and thanked them for this.

POPIT INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SLOVENIA

LD292326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, took part last night in the "Eye-to-Eye" television program which was devoted to the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and answered questions posed by Dusan Mitevic, Belgrade Television editor, and by workers from the Belgrade 21 May enterprise.

At first glance, Popit said among other things, it looks as if everything is fine and beautiful in Slovenia, but I think this would be an idealistic protrayal of the situation, and we must examine the difficulties which face us in Slovenia. In accordance with this statement, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia pointed to the consequences of the previous development policy which gave precedence to banking, trade and other tertiary activities. Slovenia therefore had to make a greater effort to avoid lagging behind in the development of basic industry and the infrastructure and to alter the existing economic structure in order to insure increased accumulation. This extremely difficult struggle, Popit stressed, is being continued in the coming period.

In answer to a number of questions concerning the control of income by the working class, Franc Popit stressed among other things that major results have been achieved when one considers all that has been done since the process of de-etatization was begun in our society. The position which workers have on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor has entered the consciousness of workers, although practice does not altogether correspond with this. The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia expressed optimism in this respect and emphasized that it is important for workers and subjective forces to wage a ceaseless struggle for the realization and concretization of the principles contained in the constitution and the law on associated labor.

Franc Popit mentioned among other things that self-managing interest communities act more as assemblies than as places for agreement making or for the establishment of free exchange of labor. Hence, a change should be made in those legal regulations which lead them to agreement on levies from contributions on the basis of the majority vote. He also stressed the importance of income linking within reproduction entities, of the influence of workers on surplus value which is turned to capital in the banks, and of the establishment of income relations between joint services and basic organizations of associated labor, for this is precisely the true beginning of free exchange of labor.

The reasons for various forms of opposition, according to Popit, are frequently objective, but for communists and other objective forces it depends on how ready we are to answer the questions which life throws up on the surface and to struggle against such tendencies. In this context, Popit pointed out that in appraising "those who have remained on the other shore" we dare not be too severe, for many of them are there not from hostile reasons, but because of ignorance, the inertia of the old role, and lack of understanding.

Continuing his expose on the transformation of the role of the League of Communists, Popit said among other things that the basic direction lies in communists in basic organizations of associated labor answering for the problems of that organization and knowing how to link partial interest with general social interest, and with the aims of the workers' movement. This does not mean that communists must solve everything, but that they should involve themselves with the collective, trade unions, socialist alliance, and youth, for this is the natural link with the masses which also demands change in the organization and in the method of work of the League of Communists.

In the second part of the program, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia answered questions posed by workers of the 21 May Enterprise, concerning the tasks of the League of Communists between the 11th and 12th congresses, the problems of double capacity, the national income in Slovenia, rationalization of meetings and the experience gained from the institution of the rotating delegate.

BRIEFS

LCY DELEGATION TO CSSR--Belgrade--An LCY study delegation left for Prague today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Led by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, it comprises Aleksandar Peric, chairman of the Commission for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Rajko Djuricanin, secretary of the coordination commission for monitoring and guiding action in the realization of the new SFRY constitution of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation will study the activity and stands of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the development of the sociopolitical system. At Beograd airport the delegation was seen off by Slavko Filipi, head of the Department for the Development of the League of Communists of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION VISITS--Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--A study delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation. In exhaustive talks held on this occasion, a Yugoslav delegation headed by Boro Petkovski, secretary of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation, informed the Hungarian delegation on the role of the mass media in informing the public on trade union activity. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD]

SIMITCIEV RECEIVES MALAGASY MINISTER--Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--Member of the Federal Executive Council Dr Asen Simitciev today received Minister of Public Works of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Bruno Rakotomavo. They discussed the possibilities for expanding and promoting economic cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS AFRICA--Belgrade, March 29, TANJUG--A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union, headed by Secretary of the Socialist Youth Union Conference Zivko Noveski, left here on friendly visits to the youth organizations of Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea. The delegation will exchange views and experiences with youth organization officials in the above countries. Bilateral cooperation and cooperation in international youth and student affairs between the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union and the respective youth organizations will also be discussed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0924 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD]

PANAMANIAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP VISITS--A Panamanian agricultural delegation led by Ruben Dario Paredes, minister of agricultural development, visited Yugoslavia from 12 to 19 March at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. Prior to his departure from Yugoslavia, Minister Paredes expressed his "satisfaction with the work accomplished" during the visit. He was seen off by Ivo Kustrak, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 78 p 1 AU]

MILITARY EQUIPMENT BILL PENDING--Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG)--The Assembly of Yugoslavia yesterday approved for debate a bill on arms and military equipment production. The distinguishing characteristics of the production of arms and military equipment in Yugoslavia, its importance for national security and defense, and the need to ensure specific social interests in this sphere are the fundamental reasons for preparing legislation in this area. It is an area not regulated by any unified law to date, but one in which thirty or so laws exist to cover it in parts. The bill defines Yugoslav society's interest in this production and its importance, specifying also who may produce arms and military equipment and on what conditions. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 24 Mar 78 LD]

NEW SCIENCES ACADEMY PRESIDENT--Academician Dr Jakov Sirotkovic was elected today as the new president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts. Dr Grga Novak, previous president of the academy, was proclaimed honorary life president of the academy. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU]

NEW BORDER CROSSING POINT--A new international border crossing point for road traffic will be opened near Kelebija on the Yugoslav-Hungarian border on 1 May. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU]

NEW SLOVENE TU PRESIDENT--Ljubljana, 15 March--At today's session of the republican council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, Virko Hafner, until recently secretary of the committee of the city conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana, was elected new president of the council. Miran Potrc, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, was elected vice president of the council. Janez Barboric, heretofore president of the republican council of the Slovene trade unions, has been nominated for the post of vice president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

CROATIAN OFFICIALS APPOINTED--Zagreb--The sociopolitical chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today appointed new judges of the Supreme Court of Croatia. They are: Djordje Begovic, Nevenka Divjakovic, Ivo Korac, Veseljko Separovic, Emanuel Zavada and Mlanden Zuvela. They were elected because some of the present judges of the Supreme Court have retired. The sociopolitical chamber appointed Mirko Skakic as governor of the National Bank of Croatia. Up to now he has been a member of the Executive Council of Croatia and republican secretary for finance. Isak Druter, present governor of the National Bank of Croatia, was proposed for another assignment. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD]

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